The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 749

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Bombardment of Paris to Begin Next Week.

Earliest Prospects from Various Quarters.

Heavy Fighting in the Vosges Mountains.

Bazaine Offers to Surrender if Prussia will Restore Napoleon.

Gambetta Escapes from Paris in a Balloon.

Cardinal Cullen's Letter on the Roman Occupation.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FROM ENGLAND.

The Bombardment of Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Manchester Guardian to-day has a special which announces that the bombardment of Paris will begin early next week. The cannonade will be preceded by a formal summons to surrender the city.

New Breisach.

A dispatch from Freiberg dated to-day has the following: "New Breisach having refused to surrender, the Prussians to-day opened a cannonade at several points with eight guns. Fires have broken out in the town in consequence."

The prefect of the Rhine threatens severe penalties against insubordination.

Hard Fighting in the Vosges.

LONDON, October 8.—A dispatch from Epinal dated last evening reports sharp fighting yesterday between Raon L'Etape and Bruires in the department of the Vosges. The Prussian force consisted of about nine thousand men. The French force was not so large and had much less artillery than the Germans. The fighting lasted all day, when night put an end to the conflict. The event was undecided. The French retained their position, which the Germans had atttempted to carry a number of times. General Dupre, French commander, was slightly wounded in the engagement.

Something Startling from Bazaine.

There is a report that Bazaine is determined to support the Imperial cause. With that view he has offered to surrender Metz, and has bound himself and his army not to fight against Germany if allowed to march out with all the honors of war, and with a further proposal that he should, if liberated on these conditions, assist in putting down the Republic and the re-establishment of Emperor Napoleon.

This proposition was declined by Bismarck, and in his refusal he states he is not satisfied of the integrity of the officers and soldiers, and believes the army would not generally yield an obedience to this intrigue. This report has gained considerable credence since the King of Prussia permitted Gen. Bourbaki to pass the Prussian lines.

The damage done at Strasbourg is estimated at two hundred million dollars.

The Siege of Paris.

[Special to the Times.]

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A correspondence from the headquarters of the Prussian King states that the guns for the siege of Paris are in place, and in another week the assault will begin. It is believed that it will begin on the anniversary of the battle of Leipsic, the 18th. The Germans count on being in the city of Paris by the 19th. They may not find the task so easy.

On the question of provisions holding out, and respecting their sufficiency, there is a variety of opinions. In the meantime the French are beginning to make a show of a successful resistance. The departments are opposing step by step the advance of the new Prussian corps now in the Vosges.

The near approach of the horrors of bombardment excites universal pity and sympathy here. Eloquent advocates of mediation in papers like the Standard are trying to move the government to action. The horrors disclosed after the siege of Strasbourg will forcibly aid these appeals.

But the ministry manifests no intention of moving, and the people await the result of the assault in dread and anxiety. In an eloquent article this morning the Standard says the siege of Paris is not called for. It is going too far.

[illegible] of Strasbourg.

A Strasbourg correspondent of the Herald telegraphs that the devastation of the siege begins to be seen. On approaching the Cathedral at the headquarters of the military barracks the havoc was most apparent, but the Cathedral is but little injured only on one side. A few statues are out, some of the [illegible] are [illegible], and a few unseen [illegible]. [illegible] thing is intact—the clock, the pulpits, and the [illegible]. The [illegible] part of the town suffered greatly, many splendid mansions being totally destroyed. The library is destroyed, and the theater was burned.

War on the Republic.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Journal de Brussels is responsible for the story that negotiations are now pending between the German Government, backed by Russia, and Napoleon, the object being to prevent the establishment of a French Republic.

Further Particulars of the Fight in the Vosges.

OUREY, Oct. 7, via LONDON, Oct. 8.—Yesterday, when the French attacked Kummer's division, the French Imperial Guard was engaged. The French directed several divisions against the First and Fourth Prussian corps on the right bank of the Moselle river. The cannonading was severe. The losses of Kummer were from 10,000 to [illegible] men, and those of the Third corps 1,000 men.

Cardinal Cullen on the Occupation of Rome.

[Herald's special.]

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A letter is published here over the signature of Cardinal Cullen, on the Italian question. He violently condemns the recent action of those whom he designates as revolutionists, who have dethroned the Pope and taken possession of the Papal States. Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, Mazzini, Napoleon and Ernst Renan come in for a large share of ecclesiastical censure. The Cardinal takes a different view of the policy and acts of the King of Italy than that taken by Cardinal Manning, and denounces the King of Italy as a downright hypocrite. At the time when the King of Italy was professing all the affection of a true son of the Church, he had ordered his troops to fire upon the Vatican if necessary with shell and all the explosive materials of modern warfare, well aware that the Pope, Cardinals, and all the members of the Papal household were residents of the palace. The Cardinal denounces the selfish aggrandizement and utter negation of all obligations, either religious or otherwise, owed to the church by the King of Italy with an eloquence that has produced a most startling effect, both upon the Roman Catholic population throughout the country and upon the Protestants. In language nearly approaching to cursing, he prophesies for Victor Emmanuel the fate of Nebuchadnezzar.

Cardinal Cullen, in his letter, says in relation to Napoleon, that it is disagreeable to say anything against fallen greatness, especially when it has been not unfrequently exercised in the cause of justice and religion. It is, however, known that all success has abandoned the arms of Napoleon the Third, and that wisdom has left his counsels since he began to seek the ruin of the Pope's authority. His star commenced to wane in 1859 and 1860, when he first openly abandoned the Pope. Since then his policy has miserably waned in Mexico, Germany, Turkey and the East. In 1859, while he was still pretending friendship to Rome, he encouraged the Sardinian siege of a greater part of the States of the Church and guaranteed to King Victor Emmanuel the unlimited possession of the property. Since then in spite of the condemnation pronounced by the Holy See, he proclaimed his adhesion to the revolutionary principles of the French infidels of 1789, and boasted that he had inscribed them upon his banner. When he undertook the [illegible] war against Prussia, and betrayed still more his evil designs against the Holy See, he ordered that the French troops stationed in the Papal States must return home, thus abandoning His Holiness to the mercy of a man who, since 1859, had been using the most wicked means to get possession of Rome, and strip the Holy See of the few remains of territory retained by him. It was an action so much the more reprehensible, inasmuch as when Spain, Austria and other powers offered to assist the Pope, Napoleon refused to permit such assistance, assuming the vindication and honor to himself alone, and threatened them with war should they send troops to Rome. What lately happened to the Emperor is known to the whole world. After having prevented others from assisting the Pope, after having urged Victor Emmanuel to seize the States of the Church, and after having abandoned the holy father to his enemies, he himself was abandoned and fell suddenly like the statue seen by Nebuchadnezzar.

The French Constituent Assembly.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—It is not thought the Prussians will take any action to oppose a convention of the French Constituent Assembly.

Bringing Up the Siege Guns.

Railroad trains now run day and night on the railroads to the eastward of Paris. They are used by the Prussians, who are bringing up their heavy siege guns. One of the trains was thrown from the track last night near Vitry. Four Frenchmen living in that vicinity were arrested on suspicion of having wilfully loosened the rails.

German Unity.

A dispatch from Berlin dated the 7th states that there is a powerful political party in that city agitating for a change in the constitution of Northern Bund, who announce that they are determined not to accept a union with foreign governments without fully consulting all the details of that union and the future policy of Prussia.

It is understood that Austria will not oppose German unity, and all difficulties for the consummation of that union will proceed from the Southern government and the presence of a party of independence and progress.

The French People and the War.

[Times' Special.]

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A Paris letter of the 3d says that documents found in the Imperial archives and published by the Provisional Government show conclusively that the people of France were opposed to the war. Letters from Prefects of Departments establish the fact.

Burnside Negotiating.

[World's Special.]

LONDON, Oct. 8.—It is said that Gen. Burnside is negotiating for the postponement of the bombardment of Paris until after the meeting of the Assembly.

The army of the Loire is 80,000 strong and slowly advancing on Paris.

Bismarck and Jacoby.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Bismarck has written a letter approving the arrest of Jacoby.

The Advance on Orleans.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—It is reported the Prussians are a short distance from Pithiviers, which town is occupied by the French. The Prussians have also appeared at Malesherbes. The Czar has sent a large amount of hospital supplies with money to Wurtemburg.

Guerrillas.

Appearance of guerrillas in several of the departments in the North, evokes a Prussian threat of imposing a contribution of one million francs on any department where they appear.

French Wounded in Germany.

The number of wounded French prisoners in Germany is 3,577 officers and 123,700 men.

FROM FRANCE.

A Rising of the French.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—The Government announces cheering intelligence from every quarter of France. The peasants are prepared to rise and crush the invading army. The reorganization proceeds rapidly. It is reported that Gambetta recently left Paris in a balloon, and landed safely outside the Prussian lines. It is said he is now on his way to Tours.

The following dispatch is just made public by the Government:

BELLEGARDE, Oct. 7.—There have been no serious engagements since those at Thoury. Pithiviers is now occupied by the French.

Gambetta Escaped from Paris.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—Gambetta is here. Nothing will be decided about the elections until the Council meets to-morrow. We have news from Paris to the 7th.

The Franc-Tireurs.

News from Chartres to the 7th states that the Franc Tireurs were defeated at Ellis. Thirteen Prussian horsemen captured sixty of the French and many horses.

A dispatch from the Mayor of Artheny states that 800 Franc-Tireurs had driven back a force of Prussians.

New Armies Forming.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—The enthusiasm is increasing. Volunteers are rapidly swelling the ranks of the two armies now forming.

Prussian Advance Into Normandy.

The Prussians seem to be determined to advance into Normandy. The people in that province are sending their grain and cattle further south, and placing every obstacle possible in the way of the Prussians.

The Papal troops and Garibaldians make a force of six thousand, and form the nucleus of the new armies.

French Movements.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—The Breton volunteers have been ordered to march on the 11th from Aboiery.

Bisancomnel has been placed in a complete State of defense.

A large amount of artillery is being concentrated at Toulouse.

The fortifications of Lyons are advancing rapidly to completion.

A steam mitrailleuse, with a range of 4,000 metres, is being manufactured at Lyons.

The Prussians in Aisne.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—The prefect of the department of Aisne sends the following dispatch to the Government, dated St. Quentin, midnight, October 7th: The Prussians have arrived within three leagues of us. We expect them to attack at daylight. We shall defend the place with the Garde Nationale and firmness.

King William and the Pope.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The Anzeiger, an official journal, denies the existence of any correspondence between King William and the Pope since July 20.

General Von Falkenstein has revoked his proclamation against social democratic meetings. He exacts police supervision of any meetings tending to embolden France to decline reasonable terms of peace.

The neighborhood of Paris, and especially on the road to Rouen, is infested with robbers. Night patrols have been organized to repress lawlessness.

French Speculators.

ROUEN, Oct. 8.—Several French speculators were lately caught sending supplies to the invaders. They were arrested.

A Frenchman on the Situation.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—Alexander Glass Bizone, one of the members of the National Defense Committee, has issued an address to his constituents declining re-election. He expresses confidence in the situation, and says that the armies are now forming which he thinks will expel the enemy from France. He tells them that great and effective armies are not improvised. "Notwithstanding this," he continues, "thanks to our zeal, during some weeks hence, two armies of two hundred thousand men, and, probably, three hundred thousand, the reserve not included, comprising the National and Home Guards, mobilized and increased by the effective men of the sixth military classes from 25 to 35 years, will be organized and ready to march to the deliverance of Paris; or, more properly speaking, to the deliverance of France.

Distinguished Candidates for the Assembly.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—The Constitutionnel to-day announces that the arrondissements of Mayenne have chosen the Count of Paris and Generals Trochu and Bazaine as their candidates to the Assembly. General Uhrich will receive the grand cross of the Legion of Honor.

It is again reported to-day that the Government will be obliged to quit Tours after the election, as there is no place large enough for the sittings of the Assembly. Bordeaux is likely to be selected as the capital. It is announced by some of the journals that the elections are likely to be again deferred.

The Imperial Manifesto.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—Journals here believe that Napoleon was the author of the Wilhelmshohe manifesto, notwithstanding the denial by M. Pietri, and that the denial was made only because the paper was not well received.

Christian Heroes.

A letter from Paris has the following: The mobiles from Brittany are Christian heroes. They have the moral courage before going into a combat to kneel and pray. After their devotions are concluded, they receive a blessing from the priests. "As a sign of the times," the writer adds, "the people do not jeer or laugh at this."

The Papal Zouaves.

Col. Charrette, of the Pontifical Zouaves, has issued an address calling for volunteers to increase the force of his command. He says he wishes to form a well-disciplined corps, to be called "Volunteers de Oest." He says these Zouaves shall be the life of devotion and honor, and sends to-day three companies to the front.

From Lyons.

The news from Lyons is excellent. Every effort is made for a strenuous defense.

The [illegible], from Bordeaux, passed through [illegible]. They are all looking well [illegible].

Attack on New Breisach.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—The Prussians have attacked New Breisach. The cannonade is sharp, and the besieged are answering vigorously.

Twelve hundred Garibaldians have arrived in France. They are commanded by Trappoli, who is to organize a larger force.

An Important Success.

Further details of the battle near Pithiviers are received. The Prussians lost by the success of the French over six thousand cattle and sheep, which they had gathered from all parts of the country and were ready to drive to the army now investing Paris. This success has animated the Franc-Tireurs, who are coming up on all sides.

From Paris by Balloon.

LILLE, October 8.—Gambetta is reported to have made his escape from Paris by balloon, and is now at Amiens.

M. Fredin has left Lille.

A telegram to the Times dated Berlin, 11 a. m., says on the hill between Sevres, St. Cloud and Bougival, batteries of siege guns have been placed. Also, a mortar battery at St. Cloud. They are in the neighborhood of the Elysian Fields. The French reoccupy Ville Juif. Eastern winds continue in aiding Parisian aeronauts.

FROM GERMANY.

Another Sortie from Metz.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 8, Afternoon.—Last night the entire garrison of Metz, including the National Guard, made a sortie to the north on both banks of the Moselle. Their attack was on entrenched positions of the Germans, which was repulsed, when they returned to the fortresses with a loss of 1,500 men. The Prussians lost 600 men.

Bismarck and Belgium.

BERLIN, October 8.—Bismarck's organ bitterly denounces the Belgian sympathy with France. The press, people and government are alike culpable. The bravery of the German armies saved Belgium from being blotted out of existence. Such may be its fate in future time if the French government retains its offensive power.

Cannonading at Paris.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 7, via London.—The French maintain a vigorous cannonade on the Prussian outposts.

The Bombardment of New Breisach.

CARLSRUHE, Oct. 8.—On the 7th inst. the town of New Breisach was bombarded from 9 in the morning until midnight. The town was fired in three places. The bombardment was continued Saturday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Diamond Fever in Africa.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Natal, Africa, Mercury of the 20th of August says there is a general rush to the diamond region on the Vaal river.

Prince Karageorgewich.

PESTH, Oct. 8.—Prince Karageorgewich has at last been acquitted.

Chinese Prince Murdered.

BOMBAY, Oct. 5, VIA LONDON.—It is rumored from China that Prince Kong has been murdered.

Nice and Savoy.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The following details collected from various sources are published here to-day: The Italian Government has formally repudiated any design looking to the reannexation of Nice and Savoy.

The Plebiscitum.

The result of the plebiscitum in the Roman States is officially published as follows: For Italian unity, 13,365; against, 1,505; majority, 11,850.

Troops for Cuba.

The Madrid correspondent of the Times, under date of 3d inst., states the arms and troops promised De Rodas for Cuba cannot be sent on account of the scarcity of money.

Belgian Bishops to Protest.

The Belgian bishops will soon meet at Mechlin with the clergy and laity to protest against the treatment of the Pope and to consider his situation.

Ruskin on the War.

Ruskin writes that Prussia pushes her success too far. She should conclude on an armistice and offer the best terms possible.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Consols for money, 92¼; for account 92⅜. Bonds quiet; United States coupons of '62, 91¼; '65, 90¾; '67, 89¾; 10-40s 88. Stocks quiet; Erie 18, Illinois Central 113½, Great Western 27¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—Cotton quiet and prices unchanged; sales 10,000 bales. Wheat, red winter 9s 9d@9s 10d. Beef 112s. Lard 71s.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Linseed oil 30s.

Premiums at the State Fair.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

EVANSVILLE, Oct. 8.—The Henderson fair closed to-day. The crowd was very large. Louisville firms carried off a great number of blue ribbons. The stove test was witnessed by a large crowd. Bridgeford's American took the premium over Cincinnati. Pitkin, Waird & Co. took a great many blue ribbons. Tate & Hawkins, of Woodford, took the ribbon for the best whisky.

CINCINNATI.

Important Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce—A Protest Against the Ohio Bridge.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—An adjourned meeting was held to-day at the Chamber of Commerce to consider the subject of the bridge over the Ohio at Newport. Jno. A. Gano took the chair and stated the object of the meeting was to hear the report of the committee and to ascertain if the bridge was being built according to law. The report of the committee was read. It was published a few days since. Theo. Cook was called for. He said if the gentlemen were opposed to building a bridge across the Ohio in such a way as would not obstruct navigation, he was not in favor of them. He had always favored the offering of every facility to men whose interest it was to bridge the river. He was sure bridges could be built over the Ohio river with 400 feet span and 100 feet above low-water mark. He gave some facts in reference to Ohio river commerce, showing that the building of this bridge as proposed would increase the cost of coal so as to drive manufacturers away from Cincinnati. We could not rely on railroads for coal, for one tow on the river could bring as much coal as a train of three hundred and forty-four cars. He had been told that they were building this bridge in accordance with the law. If so the law must be changed. The whole interests of the country demand that it should be changed. If not, tear down these bridges and make them build new ones. [Applause.]

Lester Taylor spoke in the same strain. The moment the people allowed such structures as this narrow, low bridge to be built, we would have them all along the river. The Eastern lines would be running out here, and we would have a series of draws. It would make a mere canal of the river without the safety of canals. This company claim that they are acting on legal rights, and are going to build this bridge. He favored, as the bridge company claimed to be proceeding according to law, an injunction to see if it was so, and have the law changed, and not allow such a bridge to be built under our noses. The company had made a drawbridge. To build it would compel them to buy more ground above Miami. It was a meer matter of dollars and cents.

W. D. Moore, of Pittsburg, spoke of the great value of steamboat and towing interests which would be destroyed by this bridge. Ignorance and the greediness of railroad companies alone would kill the towing interest to the great disadvantage of the whole Mississippi river.

Col. Sweitzer, of Pennsylvania, George F. Davis, and Judge Fox also made remarks, after which a resolution offered by George F. Davis, to appeal to the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, and Common Council of Cincinnati to take such measures as are necessary to prevent further work on the bridge, as it is at present being built, was adopted, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

The labor reform party held a large mass meeting to-night at the National Theater.

The Republicans held a meeting also in the Court-street Market Space, which was addressed by Gov. Hays and Columbus Delano. The campaign has been unusually quiet, except in the Third Ohio district, where exciting discussions have taken place between Schenck and Campbell, calling out large crowds of people.

The Schutzenfest and Industrial Exposition.

The interest in the Industrial Exposition continues without abatement. At no time since the exhibition commenced has there been so many visitors during daylight as to-day. The whole number in attendance during the day and evening was 18,000. A large number of school and other children were present, the teachers in the public schools generally encouraging their pupils to attend. The receipts for the third week, just closed, reached nearly $14,000, and the total attendance about 85,000 persons. The exposition has in all respects exceeded the expectations of every one. The exhibition will continue till the 22d inst.

The Schutzenfest will conclude on Monday, when the prizes will be awarded. Indications are that the principal prizes will be taken by shooters from Milwaukee, New York, and Cincinnati. To-morrow will be devoted to pic-nic and concerts.

NASHVILLE.

Last Day of the Fair—Attractive Show of Babies—A Kentucky Horse Wins the Race.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 8.—The State Fair has closed a most successful season. To-day ten thousand people were present. The chief attraction was the exhibition of babies under eighteen months. There was an active cookstove competition, there being 21 entries. Premium awarded to Hattie & Harvey.

The fastest trotting race, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, open to all not having made less than 2:50 in public. Premium $2,500 to first; $1,500 to second; $500 to third horse. The following is the result:

Thunder	4	2	1	1	1
Newsboy	5	3	4	3	3
Orphan-boy	3	1	3	2	4
Jessie Brown	2	4	2	4	2
Nonsense	distanced.				
Eubank's b. m.	1, ruled off.				

Time, 2:40½, 2:42¼, 2:40, 2:43½, 2:44.

The first heat, won by Eubank, was given to Jessie Brown, the winner having previously made less than 2:50 in public and was ruled off. Thunder, the winner, is from Kentucky. The second premium was given to Jessie Brown; and the third to Orphan Boy.

Yellow Fever and the Radicals in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—Yellow fever deaths yesterday nine.

The Christian Republican Convention, comprised of bolters from the Republican party, nominated F. E. Dumas for Congress for the First district, and many nominations were made for municipal offices, when the convention adjourned sine die.

WASHINGTON.

Another Neutrality Proclamation by the President

Advices from Burnside and his Visit to Paris.

The President Decides to Grant a Wholesale Pardon for the Fenians.

A War of Sects Among the Indian Agents.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—Owing to the complaints made by the German officials to the Prussian Minister here, and the latter's representation to the Administration of the violation of the neutrality laws in allowing vessels to leave New York for France laden with munitions of war, it was deemed best to call a special Cabinet meeting to-day to determine whether another more specific proclamation of neutrality should be issued. The official documents were such that there appeared to be no doubt of a persistent violation of the law on both sides. The course of French gunboats in lying within our harbors to watch German vessels, was found to be in one or two instances, something of a blockade of our ports. This tended materially to the issuance of the proclamation.

BURNSIDE AT PARIS.

Official dispatches were received to-day from Minister Bancroft, confirming the report that Gen. Burnside has visited Paris through the French and Prussian lines, and adding that he had called on Minister Washburn and received from him important official dispatches which were at once forwarded to Washington.

THE FENIANS.

The President stated to-day that he had decided to pardon all the imprisoned Fenians at once, and not send out a pardon for one here and there, as he had at first intended to do. There are now twelve in prison in this country, and pardons for all of them will be issued on Monday or Tuesday next.

GRANT'S INDIAN POLICY.

The holy men and Quakers whom the Government is sending out into the Indian country as agents, in place of the army officers, who were supposed to be of too blood-thirsty a disposition to be permitted to longer occupy those positions, from all accounts seem to be waging a war among themselves. It appears that those religious denominations which have missions among the Indians have been requested by the Government to designate persons from their number to succeed the army officers as agents. This has been universally done, and a large number of appointments have been made. The Catholics and Methodists and a few others, however, complain that the number of agents of these denominations is greatly out of proportion to what it should be, taking into consideration the number and success of the missions established by them. The Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Quakers, who appear to be the favored ones, cry back at this, and, with frantic zeal, arraign the Catholics in particular for wielding, as they say, a pernicious influence over the Indians. The Catholics in turn deny these charges, and with the Methodists have signified their intention of withdrawing from the field, by refusing to accept of any appointment whatever, unless assurances be given of a more equitable consideration of their claims by the Indian Department. In the great rush for appointments of this class, it seems likely that Commissioner Parker will let the complaint rest where it is, and allow the several dissatisfied denominations to settle their quarrels among themselves.

MORTON AND THE MISSION.

The President, in conversation to-day, created some surprise by stating that Senator Morton had not yet formally accepted the mission to England, but would be in Washington next week, when the matter would be finally decided. He felt quite confident that he would accept.

[To the Associated Press.]

BELLIGERENTS IN AMERICAN PORTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—At an extraordinary session of the Cabinet to-day, Secretary Fish submitted a draft of a proclamation, which will be approved and issued at once. It will declare that the bays, waters and harbors of the United States shall not be used in preparing for war by belligerent parties; that ships of war of either belligerent shall not leave any port of the United States within twenty-four hours after the departure of a merchantman of either belligerent; the war vessels of either belligerent shall not remain in United States ports more than twenty-four hours unless for needed repairs and supplies; and the war vessels of either party, after having once entered a United States port, shall not reenter a United States port until after having visited a European port of its own Government.

THE FENIAN PARDONS.

The pardon of Gen. O'Neill and other Fenians is delayed in consequence of the writ of indictment under which they were indicted not having reached the Executive.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Coin in the Treasury, $98,481,014, including $26,348,433 coin certificates. Currency balance, $6,348,433. Internal revenue receipts to-day, $449,440. Total for present year, $55,810,153.

NEW BANK.

Certificates have been issued to the First National Bank of Sterling, Illinois.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America: A Proclamation:

Whereas, On the 22d day of August, 1870, my proclamation was issued enjoining neutrality in the present war between France and the North German Confederation and its allies, and declaring, so far as then seemed to be necessary, the respective rights and obligations of the belligerent powers and of the citizens of the United States, and

Whereas, Subsequent information gives reason to apprehend that armed cruisers of the belligerents may be tempted to abuse the hospitality accorded to them in the ports, harbors, roadsteads, and other waters of the United States, by making such waters subservient to the purposes of the war;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that any frequenting and use of the waters within the jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of either of the belligerents, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as posts of operation upon the ships of war, or privateers, or merchant vessels of the other belligerent lying within, or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the U. S. must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this government to observe. And, to that end, that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the 12th day of October instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities between France and the North-German Confederation and its allies, no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, or roadstead or other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment, and no ship-of-war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of the other belligerent, whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship, shall have previously departed until after the expiration of at least 24 hours from the departure of such last mentioned vessel, beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.

If any ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall, after the time of this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor roadstead or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, harbor, roadstead or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs, in either of which cases the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port, as the case may be, shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use, and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of the other belligerent shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ships of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than 24 hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer or merchant ship of the other belligerent, which may have previously quitted the same port, harbor, roadstead, or other waters.

No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead, or other waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead, or other waters of more than one vessel of the other belligerent, but if there be several vessels of each or either of the belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, the order of their departure shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the respective belligerents and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of the proclamation.

No ship-of-war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead or other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in supplies, except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without sail power, to the nearest European port of her own country, or, in case the vessel is rigged and go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive if dependent upon steam alone, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States without special permission until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship-of-war or privateer shall, since last thus supplied, have entered an European port of the government to which she belongs.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President: Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

THE RADICAL PARTY.

What a Red-Hot Southern Paper Thinks of it.

[From the Brandon (Miss.) Republican.]

There never was, in the history of the United States, a party so universally hated and damned by all honest and virtuous people everywhere as the Radical Black Republican party of the present day. It has been held together during the past few years simply and solely by the cohesive power of public plunder. We will not deny that there are a few honest men still belonging to it—men whose prejudices against slavery, and whose love for the union of their fathers caused them to hate the people and institutions of the South with such a bitter hatred that they have not yet gotten over it. Such men still cling to the Republican organization, not because they love its principles or have faith in its leaders, but simply because they still hate secessionists and former slaveholders. The leaders, managers and wire-workers of the party are a set of base, unscrupulous, hell-deserving hypocrites and thieves, who rob the tax-payers of their earnings, and then distribute money and promises lavishly to the ignorant and debased for their votes. By lying, cheating, false swearing, ballot-box stuffing, the free use of money, Federal bayonets, colored militia, and the disfranchisement of our best men, they have kept themselves in office, but the time has come, or is rapidly approaching, when the indignation of the masses will hurl the thieves and tyrants from place and power and consign them to eternal infamy. Already the party is dying like a flock of sheep with the rot. Every election recently held shows a large diminution in its strength. Even among the peak-nosed puritans the shout of the victorious Democracy is heard. Towns and cities that have always gone Republican heretofore, have given Democratic majorities this year. In Maine it has lost 11,000 votes since the election of last year, and the prospect now is that the Democracy will have a majority in the next Congress. The people have become aroused and alarmed everywhere at the enormous taxes wrung from them to support and enrich the army of official thieves, and they demand a change of rulers. Honest men are deserting the sinking ship like rats leaving a barn on fire. Here in our own State, and even in our own midst, we hear those who joined the Republican party for the sake of office, cursing their associates as a set of thieves and villains. In Missouri the party is split wide open—the honest portion having bolted from their State Convention and nominated a Conservative Republican ticket in opposition to the ticket nominated by the official thieves and plunderers. In South Carolina there is a split between the white and the black Radicals. In Florida the honest portion of the party denounce the Governor and his followers as thieves. In this State there is a conflict going on between the carpet-baggers and scallawagers. Our offices are mostly filled with slimy, hissing, thieving, lying, mangy, ignorant and degraded vagabonds, whose very breath taints the atmosphere with poisonous vapors. Hordes of Northern vultures, buzzards, cormorants, pimps, spies, lickspittles, jail birds, thieves and forgers, hang around the executive, begging, imploring and beseeching him, in the name of loyalty, for an office in which they will have a chance to rob the people. They are as thick around all our Southern capitols as maggots in a dead dog, and are as hard to get rid of as the flee on a poor calf. Thousands of them have been sent out into the country, with commissions as Judges, Chancellors, District Attorneys, Sheriffs, Clerks, Assessors, Collectors, Surveyors, Coroners, Supervisors, Magistrates, Aldermen, Policemen, Constables, School Commissioners, Spies, Detectives, etc., etc. And hundreds who come here with nothing but a few paper collars in their carpet-bags, and filled offices worth five or six hundred dollars a year, have grown rich and aristocratic off the stealages. We must rid our country of these vile and impious wretches, and we will do it as soon as we are permitted another chance at the ballot-box.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Oct. 9.

Mrs. Henry Timmins is improving in health.

There was a good deal of activity among politicians yesterday, and treating was trump.

Judge Mathews had not a single case of drunk or disorderly before him yesterday.

Rev. Dr. Chapman will officiate at St. Paul's Episcopal Church this morning.

T. J. Martin is getting his porkhouse in readiness for the winter campaign.

Mr. Seibert, a well-known citizen, is recovering from an attack of dysentery, and is now convalescent.

The Circuit Court of Clark county, Judge Bicknell presiding, is to meet at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

The high school in Charlestown has nearly twice as many pupils this year as it had last season.

Mr. Spillman, one of our oldest citizens, died yesterday morning of chronic inflammation of the lungs. He was about seventy years of age.

The work on the flood-gate that is to prevent a large part of the city from being overflowed by high water is progressing very satisfactorily.

Captain Nolan is pushing forward rapidly the work on the wharf, so as to be prepared for high water.

The footway on the great bridge over the falls is to be completed during the present month, and will have cost about a hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. E. Naudain, one of the prominent business men of Charlestown, is about to build a business house with a front 22 feet wide, and a depth of 70 feet. Above it is to be a fine hall that will be occupied by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

A meeting of the colored people is to be held at the Methodist church, on Washington square, on Monday night, to consult upon political affairs. Last night they had a meeting at the Rev. Mr. Simcoe's church, on Rose Hill.

The funeral of Kate Middleton, daughter of Reuben and Lida Dailey, took place from the residence of the parents yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. John H. Heywood, pastor of the Unitarian Church in Louisville, delivered a brief and pathetic discourse on the occasion.

The delegates from the Southern Indiana State Prison, to the Prison Congress at Cincinnati next week, will be the Rev. J. W. Sullivan, Dr. W. H. Sheets, R. S. Heiskell, Esq., and, perhaps, W. W. Curry, Esq., will go from Lafayette. Col. Shuler is unable to leave his post. The delegates will leave here on Tuesday night.

A convention of the teachers in and friends of Sunday-schools in Clark county is to be held in Charlestown. It was at first intended to meet on October 18th, but the time has been changed, and it is to meet October 25th and remain in session three days. The proceedings are expected to be very interesting. The generous citizens of Charlestown have made arrangements to give free entertainment to all the delegates from a distance. The programme of exercises will probably be announced next week.

The launch of Capt. Ferram's immense boat from Mr. Howard's ship-yard yesterday was in every respect a great success. Almost three thousand persons were present, among them many ladies. The boat is called the James Howard, after her worthy builder, and is the largest boat ever built on the Ohio. She is [illegible] feet long and 85 feet in breadth of beam. She now draws two feet ten inches of water. She is to have seven boilers and two 34-inch cylinders, with ten feet stroke. Her cost thus far is unknown but is supposed to be at least $75,000. She will be employed in the Mississippi-river trade.

The Congregationalists in Canada have 98 churches, 73 ministers, 4,470 members, 6,300 scholars in Sabbath school. In New Brunswick, 5 churches, 4 ministers, 388 members and 378 scholars in Sabbath school. In Nova Scotia, 8 churches, 6 ministers, 545 members and 742 scholars in Sabbath school. In Jamaica, 5 churches, 4 ministers, 443 members and 428 Sabbath-school scholars.

The Wesleyan Methodists in England, Ireland, France, Australia, Canada, British America and mission stations have 3,237 ministers, 577,799 members and 43,981 probationers.

NEW YORK.

Arrival of Papal Zouaves—The Jerome Park Races—Nilsson at Kellogg's Concert—Murderers Sentenced—Activity at the Navy Yard—The Will Case, Etc.

THE WILL CASE.

NEW YORK, October 8.—The examination in relation to the will of the late James B. Taylor, the millionaire, which is contested by his grand-daughter, Mrs. Howland, was begun yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings.

MURDERERS SENTENCED.

A batch of murderers were sentenced by Judges Ingraham and Bedford yesterday. None, however, to capital punishment. Jno. Quin, for killing David Reisher, got fifteen years in the State prison; Thomas Sheridan three years, for killing Dane Michaels, and Hugh Mathens one year, for killing Hugh McColly.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY-YARD

are now quite active. On the 15th Rear Admiral Golden is to be relieved of command by Rear Admiral Melancthon Smith. The frigate Guerriere is expected at the yard to go into dry dock and repair injuries. The Wachusett, in the dock for two months past, is to be taken out to admit the Guerriere. The latter vessel is lying at anchor off Ellis Island, discharging loaded shell. The Tennessee now has her masts in, and her yards will be crossed to-day. Work is progressing on the Minnesota. She is to be fitted with quarter galleries. The old monitor Roanoke is still at the dock. The United States schooner yacht America has gone to Annapolis. The Florida is at the dock of the Ordnance Department, awaiting the action of the United States Courts.

ARRIVAL OF PAPAL ZOUAVES

The announcement telegraphed from Halifax that an accident had happened to the French steamship St. Laurent, one of the regular line plying between this port and Havre, caused a large gathering of persons yesterday on pier No. 50, North river, when the St. Laurent was reported coming up the bay. The whole number of passengers was 260. One hundred and fourteen of them were Canadians, who had started for Rome to enlist in the Papal guard, but who, on hearing of the movements of the Italians, began their return home. At 7½ p. m. the Papal Zouaves were taken in charge by an agent from Montreal, who had obtained railroad tickets, and transferred them to the agent of the French Trans-Atlantic Company. They proceeded to Albany by boat, and thence to Montreal, via the New York Central and Vermont railroads, accompanied by the Bishop of Ottowa. Within a short time another body of the Zouaves will arrive.

THE JEROME PARK RACES.

The Jerome Park race, 1¾ miles, was won by Rensslaer in 3:15¼. In the Maturity stakes, 3 miles, Glenly beat Helmbold in 5:42¼. The mile-heat race was won by Judge Curtis, beating Corsican and others, in 1:48 and 1:47. The selling sweepstakes, 1¼ miles, was won by Edintane in 2:17, beating R. B. Connolly, Luray and Whirlwind.

The fifth race for the hurdle handicap purse was one mile and three-quarters, over six hurdles. The horses that run were R. B. Connolly, Biddy Malone, Julius, Tisdale and Eminence. Julius won in 3:30 by a neck; Connolly second, Eminence third. Biddy Malone and Tisdale fell going over a hurdle, throwing their riders. The race was well contested throughout.

MISS KELLOGG'S CONCERT

at the the Academy of Music to-night was crowded. Miss Nilson was present. Miss Kellogg's singing of "Sweet Home" and other songs occasioned repeated encores, in which Miss Nillson joined.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—Forty-one hundred beeves received. Prices are firm at an advance on the prices noted in our last. The receipts to-day are composed of extra good Illinois and Kentucky. Burns sold one car very extra choice, averaging 1,750 pounds, at 10c, extreme price. B. C. Coons, one car do, average 1,480 pounds, at 9½c. Dewey, six cars Ohio, average 1,400 pounds, at 8¾c. Eastman, one car Illinois, average 1,225 pounds, at 8c. German, 1 car Texas, average 1,200 pounds, at 6¼c. White, one car State, average 1,350 pounds, at 7¼c. Hughes, one car Kentucky, average 1,450, at 8¼c. Gillis one car Michigans, average, 1,050, at 6½c, and one car do., average 950 pounds, at 5¾c. The range is from 5¾c for light Cherokees, Missouris, and Michigans, up to 8½c for fine Illinois, Ohios and Kentucky—running 1,100 and 1,400 pounds. Ten thousand sheep and lambs have arrived. Dillenback sold a load Western sheep, average 80 pounds, at 5c. Grimley two loads State sheep and lambs, averaging 70 pounds, at 6c. Receipts hogs 8,000. Market very firm at 9c for 300 pound State stillers, and 9¼c@9½c for extra Illinois corn fed. The packers here are about commencing operations, but assert that prices are too high. Milch cows are scarce and high, and wanted; sales at $60@95.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—P. M.

The cotton movement shows the receipts of the week at all points to be 68,950 bales, and the exports 45,885 bales; stock on hand 144,485 bales.

The bank statement is unfavorable, showing a decrease in the several items.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$264,981,829
do decrease	1,305,272
Specie	12,597,641
do decrease	825,240
Circulation	32,583,309
do decrease	124,990
Deposits	187,761,117
do decrease	2,854,457
Legal-tenders	50,375,238
do decrease	808,898

The money market is easy at 5 per cent on call loans.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 8¾@8⅞.

The gold market is firm; opened at 113⅝, touched 113¼, and closed at 113⅜@113½. The borrowing rates were 1-16 per cent to flat.

The gold clearances to-day were $30,000,000, and the exports for the week $802,000, including $488,000 to-day.

Government bonds are dull. The redemptions of those of 1871 thus far amount to $1,517,000. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons of '81	113⅞@114
Coupons of '62	112⅞@113
Coupons of '64	111¾@111⅞
Coupons of '65	111⅞@112
Do new	110⅝@110⅞
Coupons of '67	110⅝@110⅞
Coupons of '68	110⅝@110⅞
Ten-forties	106⅝@106⅞
Currency 6's	111 @111⅛

State securities are dull. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri	90⅛@	Old Virg'a	62½@
Old Tenn	62¾@	Old N. Car	49 @
New Tenn	60⅛@	New N. Car	— @
New Virg'a	65 @		

The stock market is active and prices advanced ⅛@¼ per cent. The features were Lake Shore, Reading and Ohios. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	66½	Northwestern	81¼
Cumberland	32	Do preferred	88⅝
Western U. Tel	37⅜	Rock Island	117⅝
Quicksilver	4⅞	N. Jersey Cen't	107⅝
Mariposa	5	St. Paul	64
Do preferred	11¼	Do preferred	81½
Adams Express	67	Tol. & Wabash	55⅝
Wells & Fargo	37	Do preferred	75
American Ex	42¼	Fort Wayne	93
U. S. Express	36	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	44	Do preferred	54
N. Y. Cent'l, con	93⅞	Chi. & Alton	112¼
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	88⅝	Do preferred	114½
Erie	22⅝	Ohio & Mis'sippi	33⅝
Erie preferred	43	C. C. and C	80½
Harlem	133⅝	Burlington	150
Do preferred	134	Lake Shore	94
Reading	103⅝	C. C. & I. C	17⅜
Mich. Central	121½	Illinois Central	137⅝
Pittsburg	106⅝		

The disbursements of coin at the Sub-treasury for the week were $289,440, and the custom receipts $3,008,332.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry Goods	$2,093,408
General merchandise	3,880,229

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Oct. 9.

No arrests by the police yesterday.

The usual services in all the churches to-day.

Seven interments in the Northern Cemetery last week.

There were five marriage licences issued last week.

Ludwig Huzle, of this city, returned from Dayton, Ohio, Friday night.

Business was unusually brisk yesterday for Saturday.

No registry on the station-house slate yesterday.

Dr. McBride created a sensation on the corners of the streets last night by his fancy team and band of music.

Nothing in the Police Court yesterday morning. Everybody is busy electioneering. So says a police officer.

The delegates from New Albany to the National Scoutzenfest arrived on Friday night. The prizes were to be awarded yesterday.

Jack P. Hannon will have the COURIER-JOURNAL for sale at the Post-office news stand tomorrow morning.

Mrs. Mary Kelley, wife of Mr. John Kelley, who resides at the corner of Lower Fourth and Spring streets, was lying dangerously ill yesterday.

The German Benevolent Society turned out in large numbers at the funeral of Charles Diebold, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A couple of young gentlemen from the upper end of the city engaged in a lively fight at the lower end of the city on Friday night. No policemen around. The citizens ask the question, "How long, oh! how long shall such things be?"

The Ledger gives the following items of interest:

The removal of the county seat of Scott county from Lexington is now agitating the people of that county.

Marriage licenses have been granted Julius Ross and Mary Hin; Job Kirkham and Mary Burnes.

Dr. E. Q. Naghel, who was an independent Democratic candidate for County Auditor, has withdrawn from the canvass. This leaves Mr. Fullenlove as the only candidate for that office.

Extensive cement mills are to be built at Lexington, Scott county, as we learn from a gentleman of that town. Cement rock in large supply exists in and near the town, the quarry is being opened.

We learn that A. H. Campbell met with a very serious accident at Lexington, Scott county, on Wednesday evening. His hand was caught in the machinery of the planing mill at that place and torn off, and the muscles of his arm terribly torn and lacerated.

GRAND REOPENING

—OF—

HAYDON BROS. CO.'S

POPULAR

Dry Goods Emporium

140 MARKET ST.,

Between Fourth and Fifth Streets,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 10, 1870,

On Exhibition, an Elegant Line of Plain and Fancy Colored Silks, all selected with great care and taste.

OUR LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS!

Having been selected within the past 30 days, will be found replete with all that is choice and desirable.

We guarantee to suit the taste of the most fastidious both in regard to PRICE and QUALITY.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

Every inducement will be offered. The Ladies can rely upon getting the LATEST STYLES and the CHEAPEST GOODS in the market.

Remember, No Old Stock.

HAYDON BROTHERS & CO.,

140 Market street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

BUY YOUR DRY GOODS

At Headquarters,

NO. 154 MARKET STREET.

Headquarters for Novelties in Trimmed Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, and Feathers.
Headquarters for Millinery, Plushes, Satins, Royal, Terry and Uncut Velvets.
Headquarters for Gros Grain, Sash, Bonnet & Trimming Plain & Brocaded Ribbons.
Headquarters for Roman Sashes, Ties and Scarfs.
Headquarters for Nilson, &c., Jackets, Bedouins, and Shawls.
Headquarters for Japanese Silks and Poplins in all shades.
Headquarters for the New Shades in Satin de Chenes in every quality.
Headquarters for Dress Goods, Empress Cloths, Reps, and Delaines.
Headquarters for Bridal Wreaths, Sashes, and Ties.
Headquarters for Courtauld's and Grout's Best English Crapes from $1 up.
Headquarters for Courtauld's and Grout's Collars and Mourning Veils.
Headquarters for the Best and Cheapest Gros Grain Silk in America.
Headquarters for Hy. Matier & Co.'s Plain, Hemmed, and Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Headquarters for Hosiery, Gloves, and Underwear.
Headquarters for GF Black Velvet Ribbons and Colored in "Bee-hive" brand.
Headquarters for Embroideries, Laces, Edgings, and White Goods.
Headquarters for BB, AL, and Victoria Corsets.
Headquarters for the celebrated Water proof Suits and Suitings.
Headquarters for Lyons and Genoa Mantilla Velvets and Plushes.
Headquarters for the best Black and Colored Cloth and Sealskin Mantles.
Headquarters for the Striped Dress Silks at $1 37½, not to be had elsewhere.
Headquarters for Cassimeres, Tricots, Saturra and Doeskin Cloths.
Headquarters for Cottons, Muslins, Sheetings, Battings, and Waddings.
Headquarters for G. F. Gilbert's celebrated White and Opera Flannels.

Go to Headquarters on Monday Morning and buy you a Silk Dress.

Headquarters for best Prints at New York prices.
Headquarters for Dry Goods, Trimmings and Notions, &c.

W. S. ANDERSON & CO.,

(Successors to R. Cunningham), 154 Market street.

oc2 Su9

Great Reduction in Fall Millinery Goods

At J. T. BURGHARD'S,

Corner Brook and Market Sts.

Newest Styles of Ladies' and Children's Fall Hats at 50 and 75c; Latest Style of Fall Bonnets from $2 50 to $4 00 each; the Latest Styles of Pattern Velvet Bonnets from $4 to $8 each; Mourning and Bridal Bonnets and Hats in comparison. Patent Velvets at $1, and Fine Silk Velvet from $3 to $4 per yd. Ostrich Tips at 25 and 35c each. Ribbons from 25 to 50 per cent. less than regular price. Parasols, Kid Gloves in Flowers from 50 to 150 per cent. less than regular price. Woolen and other Goods in comparison with all sizes and colors at 75c a pair. Call and convince yourselves at corner Brook and Market sts.

GREAT SUCCESS!

FITCH & LINDSEY'S

CELEBRATED

WEATHER STRIPS,

THE ONLY DURABLE ARTICLE IN USE.

Keep Out the Cold!

This article closes effectually every crack around doors and windows, and prevents the sash from rattling and doors from slamming; it is decidedly the greatest invention of the age. Hundreds of our best citizens are now using it, and have been using it for the last five years. Leave your orders now, so we can have time to apply them well before the cold weather commences, and avoid the rush.

FITCH & LINDSEY,

No. 75 FOURTH STREET

Sole Owners for the State of Kentucky.

oc5 deod3m-1stp

RHORER & SPEED,

Cement, Lime, Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

No. 119 WEST MAIN STREET.

Facilities for the prompt execution of all orders.

oc6 d1m-1stp

Louisville Standard Scale Works

RANKIN & CO.,

(Successors to Rankin & Bro. and Nelson & Davis.)

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Hay, Stock, Coal, Railroad, Counter,

AND

PLATFORM SCALES.

Brass and Iron Beams.

Steamboat, warehouse and all other kinds of trucks, and store wagons, skids, &c., &c.

No. 88 Sixth Street,

Bet. Market and Jefferson. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Repairing of scales and blacksmithing promptly attended to.

se23 eod3m

TWO COTTON PLANTATIONS

For Sale.

THE well-known Pecan Point Places, 45 miles above Memphis, Tenn., on the Mississippi river, in Mississippi county, Ark., containing 1,[illegible] acres each, 500 acres on each in a high state of cultivation, with all necessary dwelling-houses, cabins, tenements and gin houses, corn cribs, stables, and cisterns. The timbered land well covered with a fine growth of ash and other timber, suitable for cord wood, and convenient to the river. Terms reasonable. If purchasers desire it, we will sell with said places a large stock of cattle, horses, mules, hogs and sheep, farming implements, corn and meat. Address the subscribers at Pecan Point, Ark., or apply to James Todd, Louisville, Ky., or Martin & [illegible], Memphis, Tenn.

ED. J. MAGAVOCK,
JOHN J. MAGAVOCK.

se1 eod2m

JOHN B. LEWIS

(Late of Warren Hucnall & Co.),

Provision & Produce Broker

For the Sale and Purchase of

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE,

AND

Wholesale Dealer in Pure Kentucky Whiskies,

No. 8½ Second st., bet. Main and Market

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Burton & Stockton against A. J. Johnston. } In Chancery, No. 23,719.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON TUESDAY, OCT 11, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the auction store of S. G. Henry & Co., on Seventh st., between Main and Market streets, the following articles, to-wit:

2 Brussels carpets, 1 dressing bureau;
1 bedstead and bedding, 1 washstand;
1 wash-bowl and pitcher, 1 wardrobe;
1 looking-glass, 1 smoking chair, 1 sofa;
1 easy chair, 1 card table, 1 center table;
5 cane-seat chairs, 1 Carter chair;
1 oil-cloth, 1 slop can and bucket;
1 clock, 1 lamp, 4 pictures, 1 divan, &c.

Terms of Sale—For all sums of $20 and under, cash in hand; over $20, a credit of 3 months.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

C. C. [illegible],
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,

oc9 d1t

MEDICINES.

RHEUMATISM.

Monroe's Rheumatic Cure.

THE best and most reliable article in the market for the permanent cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections, for sale by all druggists.

R. C. LLOYD, Gen. Agent.

my15 deodW&Fly N. W. cor. Seventh and Walnut.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT C. BOWLING, of Logan county, as a candidate for Judge in the Fourth Judicial District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge [illegible].

Dr. BLONDIN

Beautiful sets of teeth $15. Particular attention paid to the treatment of exposed nerves and ulcerated teeth, which renders them painless and useful for years. 138 Fourth st., between Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky.

Black Thread Laces,
Real Valenciennes Laces,
Real Point Applique Laces,
Real Lace Flounces and Points,
Real Lace Collars and Sets,
Lace Waists,

Just received from [illegible] for sale at [illegible]

DORA SCHULTS,

[illegible] 100 FOURTH ST.

FIRST-CLASS

Dress Goods!

Our stock of Fancy and Staple Dress Goods is now complete, and will be found one of the largest and handsomest in the city.

Mourning Goods.

French and English Bombazines;
Australian Crape and Barathea;
Silk Chain Tamese;
Lupin's French Merino,
Empress Cloths from 75c up;
Velvet Velours and Reps;
Crape de Alma;
French Silk Serge;
3-4 and 6-4 Black Delaines;
Black Silk Velours;
Pim's Black Irish Poplins;
Black French Poplins;
Black Mohairs and Alpacas;
Bl'k Thibet Long & Square Shawls;
Courtauld & Co.'s Bl'k Eng. Crape.

Having made a specialty of Mourning Goods, we ask an examination of our stock from all in want of the above goods.

S. Z. MARTIN.

METROPOLITAN

CLOAK & FUR STORE,

113 Fourth Street.

Cloth, Velvet, & Astracan Cloaks;
Shawl Suits, Furs, Cloths;
Velvets, Silks, Trimmings, and
Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

We will open on Monday, Oct. 10, and will constantly keep on hand

300 Waterproof Cloaks & Suits;
50 Newest Style Plush Sacques;
500 Black and Colored Cloaks from $2 upward;
25 Silk Velvet Cloaks from $10 upward;
10 Black Silk Suits from $50 upward.

We defy Competition in Prices, Assortment, Quality and Styles.

se18 SuTu&Th3m ARON & CERF.

FURNITURE.

JOHN M. STOKES & SON,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE,

Mattresses and Chairs,

Nos. 74 and 76 Main St.,

Between Second and Third, opposite Bank of Kentucky.

Parlor Suits from $100 to $600.
Bed-room Suits from $60 to $400.
Dining-room Suits from $60 to $400.
Painted Cottage Sets, latest Eastern style.
Office and Library Furniture.
Parlor Desks, new designs.
Spring, Hair, Cotton, and Shuck Mattresses.
Patent Spring Bed Bottoms.
Patent Sofa Lounges.
Patent Extension Step Ladders.
Kentucky Penitentiary Chairs, all sizes.
Patent Billiard [illegible] Tables.

The whole embracing one of the Largest and Most Varied Stocks in the city, and all of the Latest New York Styles, which we offer at cost for thirty days.

se3 d1m-TuTh&Sat3p

MRS. ISLER

RESPECTFULLY informs her city and country customers that she is located at

No. 205 Seventh St.,

Between Walnut and Chestnut,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Where she is prepared to clean, dye, and dye plumes in all colors, also renovate crape and lace. All orders promptly and neatly executed.

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on

MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT

Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen, also Sickness, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to get them. Also all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would do well to consult her by calling on her, for I never fail to give satisfaction. Madame Veit possesses a charm of which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give satisfaction to all persons before they leave.

sell Wed&Sat

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT leaves at 12 M., every day, landings, departs at 10 A. M., except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL..........Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 5 P. M. daily, Sunday at 2 P. M.

UNITED STATES..........Capt. R. M. WADE.
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These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets, Galt House Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A.

FOR NEW ORLEANS

AND

Way Landings.

The Great Low-Pressure Steamer

RICHMOND

CAPT. N. S. GREEN,

Will leave St. Louis for the above ports on Sunday, Oct. 9, at 10 A. M. Will leave Cairo on Tuesday, the 11th, and leave Memphis on Wednesday, the 12th, at 10 A. M.

State-rooms can be secured by addressing the Captain, care of the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

EXCHANGE..........GILMORE, Master.

Will leave as above on This Day.

R. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson,

PALESTINE..........HOLLOWAY, Master.

Will leave as above on Monday, the 10th inst., at 5 P. M.

R. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Red River, Shreveport, and Jefferson.

THIRTEENTH ERA..........YOUNG, Master.

Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 11th, at 5 P. M.

R. C. LEVI, Agent.

Regular Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.

The new steamer

NAT. WILLIAMS..........NOAH NEAL, Captain.

D. H. Gibson, Clerk.

Leaves Louisville for Cedar Lock on Kentucky river, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JOHN SMALL, Agent.

The Splendid

Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,

LOUISVILLE No. 2.

S. M. GARRETT, Master. W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.

Leaves the foot of Fourth st., foot for Madison, Carrollton and all intermediate landings, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 o'clock M.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

se29 d3t

HARTMAN & CO., Agents.

No. 41 Fourth street, between Main and river.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1870.

For Congress--Fifth District.

BOYD WINCHESTER,

OF JEFFERSON.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—[illegible] per square for each insertion. [illegible]

[illegible] cents per square for each insertion for the first week; [illegible] cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and [illegible] cents per square for each insertion thereafter. [illegible]

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," [illegible] marriages, deaths, [illegible] notices, 15 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" [illegible] cents per line, "Local Notices" 25 cents per line and "Special Notices" 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Medical," "Astrologist," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and [illegible] advertisements double price. [illegible] Advertisements to occupy fixed places 25 per cent. additional.

All advertisements [illegible] to be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first [illegible] of advertisement. [illegible]

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondents.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail.......$12 00
Six Months.......[illegible]
Three months.......[illegible]
One month.......[illegible]

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail.......$2 00
One year, delivered in the city.......[illegible]

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year, delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 30 cents; seven times a week, 35 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year.......$2 00
Single copy, six months.......[illegible]
Five to ten copies, one year, each.......[illegible]
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each.......[illegible]
Twenty copies and over, one year, each.......[illegible]

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 [illegible] each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 [illegible] and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Catholic schools of St. Louis have about 8,000 scholars.

The Baptists in Louisiana have [illegible] churches and 14,705 white members.

There are now no American, English or German Protestant ministers in Paris.

The Wesleyan Church at Seneca Falls, N. Y., has become a Congregational society.

The Southern Presbyterian Church of New Orleans are establishing parochial schools.

Mr. L. K. Crocker, Chief of the Little Barras, West Africa, is a Baptist missionary.

The Sabbath schools of the United States have 1,000,000 teachers and 8,000,000 scholars.

The Regular Baptist Church at Westerly, R. I., has declared in favor of open communion.

The Church of the Strangers, in New York, Dr. Deems, pastor, is entirely undenominational.

A proposal was made at the Evangelical Alliance, last week, to hold the next session in Rome.

The Jews have three large and two small synagogues in Cincinnati. They number about 6,000.

Archbishop Purcell was ordained Bishop thirty-seven years ago next Thursday, the 13th inst.

The Presbyterian Synod of Illinois proposes to raise $100,000 for church extension this year.

There are in New York city 418 Sunday schools, with 9,000 teachers and 115,836 scholars.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society received $80,000 in legacies from six persons during August.

Six young Wesleyan missionaries started for Australia and New Zealand, from London, Sept. 14.

There have been 1,050 conversions reported from the camp meetings of the Baltimore Conference in six weeks.

The Woman's Union Missionary Society of New York sent five female missionaries to India on October 1st.

The late Mrs. Joshua Bates bequeathed $75,000 for the erection of Wesleyan chapels in Cumberland and Scotland.

The fourth annual Unitarian Conference will be held in the Church of the Messiah, New York, October 19th, 20th and 21st.

The second centennial of the Six Principles Baptists was recently celebrated with appropriate services at South Scituate, R. I.

The Presbyterian Board of Missions for the first quarter of the financial year has only received $38,971, against $[illegible] last year.

The Methodist Church (Northern) in Tennessee has [illegible] churches, valued at $217,[illegible], and 9,085 members and 1,048 probationers.

The Protestant church of St. Thomas, Strasbourg, adorned with many works of art, has been destroyed in the recent bombardment.

The church and school-house of Father Chiniquy, [illegible] of Montreal, was burned recently. It was the work of an incendiary.

The sixty-third anniversary of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, the oldest in this country, was appropriately celebrated on the 4th inst.

The noon-day prayer meeting established by Harlan Page, forty years ago, in the Tract House, Nassau street, New York, is still continued.

The Ladies' Missionary Association of Hartford, Connecticut, have a mission in Mexico which numbers eight churches and 300 Mexican converts.

The colored Baptists of Kentucky propose to erect a [illegible] school at Frankfort this winter. They have paid for fifty acres of land for this purpose.

The Rev. Jas. M. Bell, of Watertown, Mass., has received a call from the First Congregational Church of Indianapolis, Ind., with a salary of $5,000.

The Wesleyan Methodist church of Duxbury, Mass., by a unanimous vote, has become connected in ecclesiastical fellowship with the Congregationalists.

A correspondent of the United Presbyterian says that the Baptists, Unitarians, Congregationalists and Methodists, except the Wesleyans, are losing strength in Ireland.

St. Sacrament Mission, in the city of New York, is the second Episcopal Chapel in this country to establish a daily Eucharist. A church in Baltimore began it two years ago.

The Rev. Dr. Ewer, of Christ Church, New York, was recently arrested as a Prussian spy, and after two days' imprisonment was liberated through intercession of the American Minister.

Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind preacher, has returned from the Pacific Coast, and will spend the fall and winter in lecturing. One of his lectures is on "What a blind man saw in California."

The Rev. Loring Grant, of the East Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died September 18th, at eighty-two years of age, and in the sixty-first year of the itinerant ministry.

The Episcopal Convention of Illinois resolved to change the name of the body to "Council," and then reconsidered the matter and changed it back to Convention, and expunged the action on the matter from the records.

It is stated that Bishop Doane, of Albany, has added to the Episcopal Prayer Book to be used in his diocese, the celebrated "Scotch Office" of the Holy Communication, in which the objective and real presence of Christ in the sacrament is taught.

The principal strength of the United Presbyterians is in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. They number sixty-nine thousand eight hundred and five communicants, five hundred and fifty-three ministers, fifty-six Presbyteries and eight synods.

Presbyterian papers are warning pastors and churches against one Lyle, who represents himself as the son of a Presbyterian, Methodist or Baptist minister, as may best suit his purpose, and seeks aid to prosecute his studies in Union College. He is an impostor.

The Episcopal Church in Indiana has [illegible] parishes, [illegible] clergymen, 2,674 communicants, 3,600 Sabbath-school scholars, and contributed last year $[illegible]. In Wisconsin there are 90 parishes, 74 ministers, 4,[illegible] communicants, 4,324 Sabbath-school scholars, and contributions last year were $[illegible].

A careful examination shows that but a few hundred colored children in the South are in Catholic schools, instead of the 200,000 generally credited to them by the press. The Catholic Directory only makes mention of three of its schools as exclusively colored, and they are in the diocese of Natchez, Miss.

About two hundred prelates remain in Rome during the vacation of the Council, many of them in great poverty. The Pope is well and entertains a confident expectation of living to see the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate, and also the jubilee of the year after, and close the Council.

The corner-stone of a Catholic church in New Haven, Conn., has just been laid, at which President Woolsey and Professor Bacon were present and occupied seats on the platform. At the following meeting of the Presbyterian Clerical Association of New York, the conduct of the President and Professor was the subject of severe animadversion.

A man was arrested in Canandaigua, New York, for disturbing a meeting of the Free Methodist Church by disobeying one of the rules which forbids husband and wife to sit together. The court acquitted the accused on the ground that disobedience to the rule did not constitute a disturbance of public worship, and [illegible] of which the law could not take cognizance.

Jay Cooke has his summer residence on an island of seven acres in Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie. For nearly four months in the year it is the resort of ministers of various denominations, who are invited, nine at a time, to spend ten days in his house. They worship in a church on the island, where the services are Episcopalian in form, but not under diocesan control. Presbyterians and Methodists occupy the pulpit as well as Episcopalians.

There are 356 Sunday-schools on the whole of Manhattan Island, including New York and Brooklyn, distributed as follows: Episcopal, 89; Presbyterian, 66; Methodist, 61; Baptist, 44; Union, 13; Reformed, 22; Lutheran, 16; United Presbyterian, 8; Reformed Presbyterian, 5; Congregational, 7; Friend, 5; Moravian, 3; Catholic, 22; Unitarian, 7; Universalist, 6; Hebrew, 7; Swedenborgian, 2; Infidel, 1.

The Board of Home Missions for the Presbyterian Church are embarrassed for men to supply the vacant fields, especially in the West and South. Another cause of embarrassment is the depressed condition of the treasury. There is a present debt of thirty thousand dollars, and the current expenses are at least thirty thousand dollars per month. The attention of Presbyteries and Synods is urgently called to the facts.

The Western yearly meeting of Friends in Indiana has just been held in Plainfield. The reports from the quarterly meetings indicated unusual interest and prosperity. Enoch Hoag, one of the Indian commissioners appointed by President Grant, made an interesting address on his mission, and expressed the opinion that Indian wars would be prevented hereafter, and that many of the tribes would soon be civilized.

The Universalists gathered in great numbers at Gloucester, Massachusetts, to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of their denomination. Rev. John Murray, the founder of the Universalist Church in this country, first preached their peculiar doctrines in this place in September, 1770. Their churches now number about one thousand, ministers nine hundred. It was proposed to raise, this year, $1,000,000 as a centenary fund for college endowments, and of this sum $848,500 have been subscribed already.

ART GOSSIP.

The Worrell Sisters are at the Adelphi Theater, Boston.

Jo. Emmet, in Fritz, is delighting the theater goers at Hartford.

Fanny Janauschek, in English tragedy, is at the Academy of Music, New York.

Carlo Lefranc, the celebrated tenor, appears this week in concert at Boston Music Hall.

Mr. A. Bierstadt's last picture, The Emerald Pool (White Mountains), is on exhibition at Child's Art Gallery, Boston.

T. Buchanan Read's picture of "Sheridan's Ride," illustrative of the poem of the same name, is at Wiswell's Art Gallery, Cincinnati.

Marie Seebach appeared in Jane Eyre at the Fourteenth-street Theater, formerly Theatre Francais, New York, last Wednesday evening.

The Globe Theater in Boston, erst Selwyn's, is under the management of Mr. Charles Fechter, with J. W. Wallack, Carlotta Leclercq, and Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau among the stock.

Mr. Horace Lingard and Alice Dunning (Lingard) are at Davenport's Theater, Philadelphia. Miss Lucille Western is fulfilling a brief engagement at the Walnut-street Theater, in the same city.

Miss Filomena's concert at Cincinnati Monday night was not pecuniarily a success. Various untoward circumstances prevented a full house, but the critics unite in praise of the gifted young musician.

Theo. Thomas advertises a grand orchestral concert at Hartford, Conn., for October 11th. His orchestra for the season is composed of sixty performers, assisted by Miss Anna Mehlig, the celebrated pianiste.

The Richings-Bernard English Opera Troupe commenced on October 3d a two weeks' engagement at Crosby's Opera House in Chicago, after which they return to New York. In the company are Messrs. Castle, Lawrence, Howell, and Dallimore, and Mesdames Richings and Seguin, with Miss Mischka.

The final funeral obsequies of Louis Moreau Gottschalk, who died at Rio de Janeiro last December, were celebrated at St. Stephen's Church, New York, on Monday last. His last composition, "Morte," which he believed was written for his requiem, was played during the removal of his body from the vault.

Litterateurs will hail with joy the announcement that the public library at Strasbourg was not destroyed, as reported, but was preserved intact in a cellar during the siege. The many valuable books, missals and manuscripts in the library would have made its destruction not only a national but a world-wide calamity.

The many who have read Mr. Hughes' "School Days at Rugby," and through that book have learned to love Thomas Arnold, will be glad to learn that Fields, Osgood & Co. have just published the life and letters of the eminent scholar and kind-hearted gentleman. Arthur P. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, edits the book.

Christine Nilsson's last concert in New York is announced for October 10th, after which she goes to Philadelphia. She is assisted by Annie Louise Cary, contralto, and by Brignoli, Vergne and Henry Vieuxtemps, with Max Maretzek's Grand Italian Opera Orchestra, the whole being under the management of Max Strakosch.

It is said that President Woolsey will resign his position as the head of Yale College on the coming twenty-fifth anniversary of his acceptance of the office. Professors Porter, Thacher, Dwight and Gilman, already members of the faculty, have each been proposed as his successor. President White, of Cornell University, has also been discussed as a candidate.

We are glad to see that F. Bret Harte's book has met with the success it deserves. Since Cooper, no American author has exhibited such original capacity or such power of depicting American character. The stories of The Luck of Roaring Camp, from which the book takes its name, and the episode of Tennessee's Partner, in their pathetic delineations of California character, albeit rough and uncouth, are enough in themselves to insure their author a lasting reputation. We understand that Mr. Harte purposes going to New York to enlarge his field of literary labor.

FRANCE.

What She Has Lost During the Present War.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

A writer in the French Journal of Agriculture, M. Barral, makes an interesting but melancholy summary of the losses of the farmers of France in the seven departments which have been invaded by the German armies. He sets down the aggregate in money at eight hundred millions of dollars. This estimate is based on the calculation that more than ten millions of acres have been overrun, and that the loss in growing crops, stock, farm-houses and implements cannot fall below eighty dollars an acre. The loss was greater because the war broke out at a time when the fertile plains of Eastern France were waving with the golden grain ripe for the harvest, plains which have been rendered desolate by fire and sword and swept only for the harvest of death.

In order to realize the mournful destruction involved in this estimate we need only instance a comparison with an agricultural district of our own country. The State of New York in 1860 had twelve and a half millions of acres of improved farm lands; in other words, an area only one-fifth greater than that laid waste by the soldiers of King William. We have but to conceive of the whole wide and productive area between the Hudson river and the waters of Lake Erie, the entire belt of smiling counties between this city and Albany, with the fair valley of the Mohawk and the fertile flats of the Genesee, devastated and kneaded into clods by the wheels of artillery, the villages in ruins and the farm-houses in ashes, and the picture that these departments of France now present is placed directly before the mind's eye.

But the comparison must be pushed further still. M. Barral estimates the loss of able-bodied men in the French armies and among the peasantry at four hundred thousand, an aggregate probably less than the actual fact. Now, in the State of New York in 1860 there were between the ages of twenty and thirty, in round numbers, three hundred thousand men; so that to bring home to ourselves the ravage of war in two short months in France we must suppose one-half of the whole agricultural population of New York suddenly struck down in death, a thought from which we shrink back in horror.

Many years of peace and prosperity under good government will be required to restore France to the condition she presented before the first gun of this dreadful war was fired. For, besides the losses in men and materials which she has sustained, there comes the enormous item of the indemnity which she must pay for the losses of Germany. Napoleon for the campaign of ten days ending with the fatal reverse of Waterloo entailed upon France the payment of an indemnity of three hundred millions of dollars. The end of the present struggle between Germany and France is, indeed, not yet, but no man can doubt that peace will only be made upon the obligation to pay an indemnity as great or even greater than this. And all the French people sacrificed to the ambition of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte! How true is it that for the madness of kings the people suffer. *Quicquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi.*

THE GREAT NATURALIST.

Robert Buchanan's Romantic Story of Audubon.

HIS TRAVELS AND EXPERIENCES.

Audubon was born in Louisiana the 4th of May, 1780, we believe, but Mr. Robert Buchanan gives no information on this point. His father was a Frenchman, his mother of Spanish extraction. "His earliest recollections are associated with lying among the flowers of the fertile land in which he was born, sheltered by the orange trees, and watching the movements of the mocking-bird, 'the king of song,'—dear to him in after life from many associations. He has remarked that his earliest impressions of nature were exceedingly vivid; the beauties of natural scenery stirred a 'frenzy' in his blood, and at the earliest age the bent of his future studies was indicated by many characteristic traits." Audubon's mother appears to have died when he was an infant; his father, a French naval officer, married again, and the young naturalist was taken to France. Years later he returned, an ardent and somewhat vain youth, to the United States, and could not keep out of the fields and woods. He became a hunter and naturalist, dressed, however, very singularly for such pursuits, in a French dandy suit and ruffled shirt.

A GOOD SHOT.

Audubon was a capital marksman. On one occasion, while skating down the Perkioming creek, he laid a wager with Miss Bakewell's brother that he would put a shot through his cap, when thrown into the air by his companion, he himself skating at full speed. "The experiment was made and the cap riddled." The young naturalist, while at Mill Grove, in Pennsylvania, met with an accident that nearly cut short his career.

HARD WORK GETTING MARRIED.

It was three months before he recovered. The treachery and rascality of a man of the name of Da Costa, sent over from France as "a partner, tutor, and monitor," by the elder Audubon, ended in the naturalist leaving Mill Grove and walking straight off to New York in the middle of a severe winter. This person demurred to the proposed union with Lucy Bakewell, and appears to have made himself very objectionable in other ways. On Audubon arriving at New York with a letter of credit to a man named Kaufman, he found that he had no money to give him, and Kaufman disclosed "the partner's" treachery by hinting that Audubon should be seized and shipped to China! No wonder the young naturalist was "furious" at such treatment, and called immediately to his parents' home in Nantes. The result of Audubon's voyage to France was satisfactory to himself. Da Costa was removed from his position, and the elder Audubon gave his consent to his son's marriage with Lucy Bakewell. Shooting, fishing, collecting natural history specimens, the future American ornithologist was as happy as could be. In one year two hundred drawings of European birds had been completed. After remaining at Nantes for one year, he entered as a midshipman the French marine; he made one short cruise in the service of France, and then returned to Mill Grove once more, his master. He had not yet gained possession of Lucy Bakewell, and the young lady's father advised Audubon to gain "some knowledge of commercial pursuits" before marrying his daughter. With characteristic promptitude—*amor addidit alas*—Audubon started for New York, and entered the counting-house of Benjamin Bakewell. Here "he made rapid progress in his education by losing some hundreds of pounds by a bad speculation in indigo." It was not likely that Audubon, fond of a free, wild country life, and devoted to the study of birds and plants, ever should have been content "behind the counter," and so, after a season of probation, during which Mr. Bakewell became convinced of the impossibility of tutoring Audubon into mercantile habits, the naturalist gladly returned to Mill Grove. As a proof of his unfitness for business, he relates that he once posted a letter containing $8,000, and forgot to seal it.

On April 8, 1808, he was married to Miss Bakewell in her father's house at Fatland Ford. He sold Mill Grove, and, investing his capital in goods, prepared to start for the west. The newly-married couple settled down in Ohio in a flat-bottomed float named an ark.

IMPROVIDENCE.

Pecuniary embarrassments, the result of his wild and improvident way of living, brought trouble to his family.

"Audubon was bringing anxiety and sorrow upon his wife and children by his recklessness and enthusiastic devotion to hunting and bird-collecting. Bills fell due and numerous vexations assailed him. He handed over all he possessed and left Henderson, with his sick wife, his dog and his drawings, but without feeling really depressed at his prospects." The family now went to Louisville, where they were received by a kind neighbor, and Audubon started as a portrait draughtsman, and working at very low prices soon had his hands full. His skill as an artist in crayons was considered great, and "his business spread so far in Kentucky that affluence was again enjoyed by the wanderer." It is said that he was so successful in drawing the features of the dead that a certain clergyman exhumed the dead body of his child in order that Audubon should take a portrait of the corpse! Audubon, while a resident in Kentucky, had an opportunity of seeing the celebrated Boone "barking squirrels."

HOW HE PROCURED BOOTS.

While Audubon was at Natchez, a companion of his was in want of a new pair of boots, but neither he nor the naturalist had money to spare to buy them. Audubon proposed to paint the portraits of the shoemaker, to whom he goes, and his wife, and to receive in return two pairs of boots. This satisfied the shoemaker, and the portraits were sketched in a couple of hours.

Probably there have been few persons whose fortunes varied so exceedingly as Audubon's. At one time in affluence, at another without a dollar in his pocket, yet nearly always apparently cheerful and self-reliant.

POOR BUT BOUND TO SUCCEED.

Neither vicissitudes of fortune, nor the necessity of separation from his wife, who for economic reasons had to live as "companion to a lady," could knock out of Audubon his excessive vanity and fondness of dress. He speaks with "boyish gaiety of the comfort which a new suit of clothes gave him." So reduced was he at times that he was unable to purchase a book in which to write his journal; and the records of his life for the first two months of 1826 are accordingly few and imperfect. "The one at last obtained was made of thin, poor paper, and the records entered are rather in keeping with his financial difficulties. It took all his means at this time to supply his families with the necessaries of life." Audubon was determined at all risks to win for himself renown as a naturalist, and to make his name known throughout the world; he even sometimes deplored his engagements to teach drawing, or to paint portraits, as they kept him away from his beloved woods and birds. In his diary, July 8, 1826, he writes: "While work flowed upon me, the hopes of completing my book upon the birds of America became less clear; and, full of despair, I feared my hopes of becoming known in Europe as a naturalist was destined to be blasted."

AUDUBON AND PEAL.

It was while Audubon was in Philadelphia, in the spring of 1824, that he was introduced to Chas. Lucien Bonaparte, prince of Canino, who was engaged on the "Ornithology of America." Bonaparte examined Audubon's drawings, and was "complimentary in his praises." Audubon found him "very gentlemanly." The prince took him to Peal, the artist, who was drawing birds for his work. Audubon did not appear to think much of them; "from want of knowledge of the habits of birds in a wild state, he represented them as if sitting for a portrait, instead of with their own lively, animated ways when seeking their natural food or pleasure."

TURNS DANCING-MASTER.

Audubon at last resolved to go to Europe with his drawings—the most spirited and life-like set of pictures ever seen of American eagles, hawks, mocking-birds, and all the thousand wild kinds of birds in our American woods. Charles Lucien Bonaparte, the prince of Canino, in New York (himself a rare naturalist), had engaged to superintend his drawings, intended for publication, but, finding Audubon's terms too dear, gave it up. Audubon, finding himself out of money, resolved to become a dancing-master and give lessons in dancing, in order to support his family and get means to go to Europe and publish his drawings. The backwoodsman took his fiddle and went to a ball-room to be taught, in order that he might teach others. "How I toiled," he says, "before I could get one graceful step or motion! I broke my bow, and nearly my violin, in my excitement and impatience." However, he became a dancing-master, and he made nearly $2,000 by teaching.

IN ENGLAND.

In 1826 he was in England with letters to the scientific notabilities and the literati. He exhibited his drawings in the Royal Institution, and attracted a good deal of attention by his skill and genius in depicting the wild turkey, hawk, eagle and other American birds in life-like attitudes and looks. These birds were new to most beholders. He realized £100 ($500) by the exhibition at the Royal Institution.

IN EDINBURGH.

In Edinburgh he met with some enthusiastic admirers of his drawings. Mr. Lizars, the engraver of Selby's work, "The Birds of Great Britain," thus forcibly expressed himself when Audubon's portfolio was opened before him: "My God! I never saw anything like these before!" Audubon made the acquaintance of several eminent men while in Edinburgh; for instance, Sir Walter Scott, Sir W. Jardine, Prof. Wilson, and other celebrities of the day, but he records nothing concerning them beyond the gratification their appreciation of himself or his drawings gave him. Combe, the phrenologist, examined Audubon's "skull with the accuracy and professional manner in which," he says, "I measured the heads, bills and claws of my birds. Among other talents, he said I possessed largely the faculties which would enable me to excel in painting." At this time he records in his diary: "I have taken to dressing again, and now dress twice a day, and wear silk stockings and pumps. I wear my hair as long as usual; I believe it does as much for me as my paintings." On one occasion he dined with Captain Basil Hall, and was fortunate in meeting Jeffrey and McCulloch, "a plain, simple and amiable man; Jeffrey is a little man, with a serious face and dignified air. He looks both shrewd and cunning, and talks with so much volubility he is rather fatiguing. [illegible] Jeffrey seemed to discover that if he was Jeffrey, I was Audubon."

We have seen how Audubon prided himself upon his long flowing hair. Some of his friends had been urgent upon him that he should cut it, and wear it according to the prevailing fashion. He thus recorded the sad curtailment of his ringlets:

> EDINBURGH, March 19, 1827.—This day my hair was sacrificed, and the will of God usurped by the wishes of man. As the barber clipped my locks rapidly, it reminded me of the horrible times of the French revolution, when the same operation was performed upon all the victims murdered at the guillotine. My heart sank low.
>
> JOHN J. AUDUBON.

The margin of the sheet on which this entry occurs is painted in black, about three-fourths of an inch all round, as if in deep mourning for the "rape of the lock."

IN PARIS.

Audubon now determines to visit Paris. He left London on Sept. 1, 1828. His journal here says that his "Diary freshens a little after the salt breeze of the channel." His first visit on the arrival at the French capital was to Jardin des Plantes to see the great Cuvier. Audubon was astonished to hear that his great ornithological work had not even been heard of in Paris. Swainson was Audubon's companion on the occasion of the visit to France. On their arrival at Baron Cuvier's house, they knocked, but were told the great comparative anatomist was too busy to be seen. However, they were determined to look at the great man, so they knocked again, and sent up their names. On the following Saturday, Audubon had the honor of dining with the baron. At a meeting of the Royal Academie des Sciences, Audubon exhibited his portfolio. Cuvier arose and spoke of the work. It was admired, as usual, and the baron was requested to review it for the memoirs of the academy. Audubon was pleased with the reception he met with from so many celebrated men.

RETURNS TO AMERICA.

After an absence from England of two months, Audubon returned to London, where he remained till the spring of 1829; he then revisited America, and proceeded, after three weeks' stay in Philadelphia, to the shores of New Jersey and the Great Egg Harbor. Here Audubon was once more free to roam where he listed. His chief object for visiting Egg Harbor was to procure birds known to the people there by the name of "lawyers." We presume they must have been birds with long bills. A fish, which he considered a curiosity was transmitted to Cuvier.

OFF FOR ENGLAND AGAIN.

Audubon now started off to his wife and children, whom he had not seen for some years. The former was now at Bayou Sara, in Mississippi, resident in a house belonging to a Mr. Johnson. There he remained three weeks, busy hunting the wood and drawing birds and other animals. But Audubon would again be a wanderer; he left his sons in America, and went with Mrs. Audubon to Washington and Philadelphia, thence to New York, thence once more to England. Everything, he writes, had gone on well in England; and, although the subscribers' list had not increased, it had not much diminished. He found he had been elected a fellow of the Royal society during his absence. Subscribers, however, did not "pay up" as regularly as he expected; and, money being wanted, he set to work again with pencil and brush. Audubon visited Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, York, Hull, and other places, and once more came to Edinburgh on Oct. 13, 1830. He made an agreement with the well-known and deservedly-appreciated naturalist, William Macgillivray, to assist him in arranging the more scientific part of the "Biography of the Birds," and in correcting his ungrammatical manuscripts. Macgillivray was to receive for his supervision two guineas per sheet of sixteen pages; and Audubon began at once to write the first volume. On April 15 he writes: "I have balanced my accounts with the birds of America, and the whole business is really wonderful; forty thousand dollars have passed through my hands for the completion of the first volume. Who would believe that a lonely individual, who landed in England without a friend in the whole country, and with only sufficient pecuniary means to travel through it as a visitor, could have accomplished such a task as this publication?"

IN FLORIDA.

On September 3, 1831, Audubon and his wife are once more in New York. He knew of unexplored regions which he felt certain would furnish large additions of new birds to his collection; and so, after remaining a few days with his friends at Boston, he proceeded to East Florida to pass the winter. The forests of East Florida for the most part consist of what are called "pine barrens" in that country. The only trees that are seen are tall pines of indifferent quality, beneath which rank, coarse grass and low palmetto bushes grow. The soil is sandy, either covered with water in the rainy season, or parched, with the exceptional pools of water, in the dry season. Various kinds of game abound in these wilds. Here and there the traveler is pleased to find a dark "hummock" of live oaks and other trees, "seeming as if they had been planted in the wilderness." The traveler, approaching these "hummocks" of oaks, feels the air cooler and more salubrious, hears the songs of numerous birds, he enjoys the grateful odor of luxuriant flowers. In the midst of these extensive forests a race of men ply their vocations; these are the "live-oakers" or wood-cutters of Florida. They dwell in log huts or cabins with their wives and families. The wood is used principally for ship-building. It is not an uncommon thing for a "live-oaker" to be lost in the woods; and Audubon tells a painful story of one who had missed his way. One "hummock" is so like another, and the grass, unless it has been burned, is so tall, that a man cannot see over it. So difficult it is to preserve the little beaten trail, and so heavy are the fogs, that wanderers in those extensive wilds have to exercise extreme caution and observation. Audubon lived at times on rattlesnakes, in Florida.

HIS LAST EXCURSIONS.

Audubon was unable to pay another visit to Florida; and in consequence of a letter from his son Victor desiring him to return to England, Audubon, his wife and son John sailed on April 16, 1834. They arrived in London on May 10, and found Victor well, "work and business going on prosperously." Audubon gives an account of his introduction to Baron Rothschild, who, with bad grace and much reluctance, promised to take a copy of the "Birds of America," but on learning the price he would have to pay, refused to fulfill his promise. The copy had accordingly to be sent back to Mr. Havell's shop. In the autumn of 1834, Audubon went with his family to Edinburgh, but kept no journal there. In the summer of 1836 he once more removed to London, sailing for America on July 30 of the same year. We will not follow him in his wanderings there, but only record that he again visited London in 1838, and Edinburgh in 1838, where he published the fifth volume of the "Ornithological Biography."

Audubon then prepared "for his last great journey, the grandest of all his journeys, to the western wilderness." With a party of five or six more, he left New York on March 11, 1843, on an expedition to the Yellow Stone river and adjacent regions in order to procure material for his work, "The Quadrupeds of North America." The journey lasted about eight months. Many pages of the journal describe the daily incidents of the few weeks in which the party in the "Omega," the vessel in which they were proceeding, were slowly making their way up the Missouri, or making excursions for natural history purposes. Audubon's account of the Indian race of Mandans, who live in mud huts, and live chiefly on corn, pumpkins and beans, is interesting. He gives a story of the fearful ravages of the small-pox which decimated the Mandan savages in 1837. Of this once powerful tribe of the Mandans, we are told, "only twenty-seven persons remained, and 150,000 perished." This appears incredible; no doubt there is great exaggeration in the story. Audubon returned from this great western prairie expedition in October, 1843.

"The interval of about three years, which passed between the time of Audubon's return from the west and the period when his mind began to fail, was a short and sweet twilight of his adventurous life." During this period the volume of the "Quadrupeds of North America" appeared. Audubon was now getting on in years; if he was born in 1780, as we believe, he would be at this time about 63. In 1846 his mind entirely failed him, and for the last few years of his life his sight went from him, and he had to be led about by the hand of a servant. He expired on January 28, 1851.

THE VIRGINIA FLOOD.

Terrible Story of the Great Flood at Harper's Ferry.

[From the New York Sun, 6th.]

The scene at Harper's Ferry on Saturday was one to be remembered. Shenandoah street and the low grounds lying below it and the Shenandoah river were entirely submerged. The edge of the street is washed by the canal, and between the canal and the river are three islands, separated by ditches. The upper island is called Overton, the next Hall's, and the next the island of Virginius. On the inner side of Shenandoah street is a precipitous ledge, perhaps 500 feet high, which formed a barrier to the flood and hemmed it in, but it went rushing down the street all the more violently and swept away or greatly injured all the buildings on the water side. Among them was the Government stable, with walls immensely thick and strong, which were lifted from their foundation, the brick being thrown about as though they had been sand. Fifteen other buildings, mainly dwellings, were swept away with all their contents, the inmates barely escaping with their lives, and ten were badly damaged.

At the lower end of the village, near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is a short street, running parallel with Shenandoah street, and between it and the river, on which were several stone and brick houses. On Friday evening the water suddenly rose six feet, filling the first floors of these houses and driving the inmates to the upper stories. The Webb family were in the greatest peril, the water constantly rising and the foundations of their house giving way. Mrs. Webb stepped to a window with an infant in her arms and held it up, appealing for its rescue. A young man suggested

A BASKET FERRY,

and forthwith a large clothes-basket was procured, a rope drawn through the handles, and one end was thrown to the window of the house. A small rope was tied to each of the basket handles, and the free end of the one held by the men on the bridge and the other by Mr. Webb at the window. The basket was drawn over, the passenger tied in, and then drawn back. In this way seven persons, including two twin babies, were rescued. Three other families, the Williamses and the Reeveses and Andersons, who had taken refuge in Mr. Williams' house, a strongly built stone structure, concluded to remain rather than risk the perils of the basket ferry. All night long they waited and watched while the flood raged without, and rose inch by inch, until finally they retreated to the attic.

THE LAST PLACE OF REFUGE.

The house remained firm until morning; then the foundation wall next the canal gave way, then the rear wall fell, but the imprisoned souls still clung to the front. When morning came they were wildly signaling for help, but the distance was so great that no man could throw a rope across. At last, after many trials, a ball, to which a twine string was attached, was thrown to the window of the falling house, and by means of this string a rope was drawn across and a basket ferry rigged up as before, by which fifteen persons were safely brought to land. One chubby little fellow, two years old, was put in the basket without being tied, and was being pulled across when he began to enjoy the most lively sports to climb up the [illegible] and jump out. He was hauled back to the window and tied, and his little legs bound firmly together, and with these fetters on his sturdy limbs he was taken over the gulf.

A HEROIC WOMAN.

In one of the brick houses on Herr's Island lived the Rev. Dr. Dutton, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, his wife and two colored servants. On Friday night the foundations of his house began to give way, and, stepping out into the hall, he was struck by a falling timber and knocked senseless to the floor. Mrs. Dutton signaled to the house immediately opposite, a strong building, and from the second story a rope was thrown to her. She tied this around one of the servant girls, and she was drawn across the street to the next house through the water fifteen feet deep. The rope was returned, the other servant was sent over in the same way, then the still unconscious husband, and last the heroic wife herself crossed the perilous flood after she had seen all her household safely over. The house proved to be a strong house of refuge, and, although the winds blew and the floods came, it fell not. On Saturday they were taken off the island.

EFFORTS OF A YOUNG HUSBAND TO SAVE HIS WIFE.

James Shipe lived with his wife, to whom he had been wedded about five months, on Overton's Island. When the flood swept away his house on Friday night, he stripped himself for a mighty swim, and, taking his wife on his back, plunged out into the raging water, hoping to strike a tree or some of the strong houses that had not yielded to the waves. He bravely struggled along, holding to his precious burden, and seizing one object after another, only to find it give way under his grasp.

At last he caught by the water tank on Hall's Island, and at least ten times he endeavored to get hold of it, but was as often beaten back by the waves that surged around it. His wife entreated him to let her go, and save himself. "You are not prepared to die, my dear husband, and I trust that I am," were her words. He next caught the branches of a floating tree, on which he supported himself for a few minutes, and lifting up his wife's head, which he had been unable to keep above the water, he found that

SHE WAS DEAD.

The beloved form which he had borne for five hundred yards, now cold and lifeless, dropped from his grasp and disappeared beneath the yellow waters.

An excited multitude were gathered on Bolivar Heights on Friday evening watching with agonizing interest the fearful scenes. The moonlight was not sufficient to enable them to see distinctly, but they heard the crash of the buildings, and the

CRIES OF MENTAL AGONY

of their inmates. Before Shipe's house was swept away cries of terror proved too truly that a human being was hopelessly struggling in the waves. It is now known that this was Samuel Hoff, who resided near Shipe's house. His wife had gone to the mainland, and he preferred swimming ashore to the chance of being carried away with his house, when perhaps the water would have gained still greater force. He was swept away and drowned.

A WHOLE FAMILY DROWNED.

A large brick house of the group owned by Mr. Murphy, but from which he had escaped in time, was next overturned and carried away. An old and very worthy colored man named Jerry Harris had fled to it with his family from his own house, which was much smaller and of course more liable to be destroyed. When Mrs. Overton's house disappeared Harris was heard to moan piteously and pray, and soon he and his family, with the house in which they had sought refuge, disappeared in the angry waves. There were five of this family drowned—Harris and his wife, daughter and two grandchildren. Next went the remainder of Shipe's house.

Of the people living between Shenandoah City and the mouth of the river

THIRTY-THREE HAVE BEEN LOST,

as follows: Benjamin Bateman, his wife and five children; James Bateman, wife and four children; Adam Bateman, Heaton Myers, wife and three children; Jno. Brady, Beckie Harris, colored; Mrs. Overton, daughter and grandchild; Mrs. Shipe, Samuel Huff and Mrs. Eliza Carroll, a daughter of Harry Rusk, colored, and her child. The body of Mr. Lewis, flour merchant, residing six miles above here, has been found. The body of an unknown colored woman was found fast in the roots of a sycamore tree.

SEVENTY MILES ON A RAFT.

On Sunday morning an old and very corpulent negress was picked up from the river at Weverton, about three miles below Harper's Ferry. She was sailing down the river on a piece of roof, and was composedly smoking a short pipe. She hails from Page county, some sixty-five miles up the valley, and had a ride of nearly seventy miles in all.

THE SCENE AFTER THE FLOOD.

Shenandoah street and the islands beyond present a melancholy spectacle. There are the unsightly ruins, the great heaps of foul rubbish, the desolate homes, and, worse than all, the homes that have been blotted out. All up the street are weeping women standing in the oozy mire and looking steadfastly at heaps of sand which now mark the spots where late all their affections clustered. They have no place else. They are homeless, without shelter, without food, without clothing, except the water-soaked garments they wear.

THE LATEST.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 5.—All the bridges on the North river have been washed away. Every building, eight in number, on Jordan's Island, near here, along with the greater portion of the island itself, was carried off, and the stone causeway between Gibson's mill and the island was utterly destroyed, not a vestige of it being left.

The North river canal, from Lexington to Balcony Falls, a distance of 22 miles, has been so utterly ruined that it is feared it can never be reconstructed.

At Castleman Ferry, Jefferson county, the destruction is complete. All the houses, sixteen in number, were driven from their moorings by the surging waves, and the main building of a hotel and a storehouse alone are left to mark the spot.

AN INDIANA DIVORCE.

The Case of "the Gentleman from Boston."

An Indianapolis letter to the New York Sun has the following:

"Before the new law, when divorce was made easy, Morgan county was a favorite resort. Off the line of railroad, it was difficult of access, and the village newspapers did not have a metropolitan circulation. It was a healthy and beautiful country and a very desirable place of sojourn. At least so a Cincinnatian found it after a short experience as a Benedict. He had not been a very old bachelor, but he loved peace and quietness, and was set in his ways. He could not explain how it was that he had been inveigled into marrying a widow with three children, but he knew to a certainty that then his misery began. He loved peace; his wife was a Tartar. He was neat to a fault; his wife would not look after his clothes; he hadn't a button to his shirts, and the children sat on his hat, reducing it to the form of a Chinese lantern. Said naughty children would make away with his boots at night, and it was a chance whether he ever set foot in them again. The slightest noise disturbed him; the doors were always on the slam. He was touched with rheumatism; the windows were thrown open, exposing him to drafts which threatened to prove his death. Thus shattered in health, broken in spirit, and with clothing tattered and torn, he sued in the court of Morgan for a divorce. It was granted, and the reader need not be informed that there was no sweetheart in this case.

There was in that of

THE GENTLEMAN FROM BOSTON.

He went to a little town in Morgan county by the name of Spencer. He went with a full purse and a complete retinue of servants. He hired a handsome house—some pork-packer's "folly"—and set up an establishment in princely style. He had his carriage, his horses, his hounds, and was accompanied and followed by jolly companions, who partook of his hospitality and made the country ring with their mad revelry. It was closely calculated that the demoralization of the community was about what it would have been if a circus had planted itself there for the same length of time. The grand old house was turned into a castle of indolence and dissipation, where those men slept the livelong day and made night vocal with their orgies.

This "gentleman from Boston" (that is what he is called to this day) was old. That is, he was sixty, but tall, erect, and splendidly proportioned, with a head set on his shoulders like Webster's, and a face as beautiful as that of General Hooker. This gay old Yankee Baron was tired of his lawfully-wedded old wife, and wished to take a "younger, brighter form," in the person of her

WAITING MAID,

who had gone in her service abroad. To marry the maid, he had come with his witnesses and affidavits and well-lined purse all the way to Indiana to procure a divorce from the mistress. One witness he sent for to Paris, and when the troop of gay fellows came to Martinsville (the county seat) they took the good people by storm. They rattled in light wagons and heavy coach and on horseback through the town, a pack of hounds at their heels, the boys following after, and charged into the court-room swearing and talking as loudly as any Robin Hood band. His Honor on the bench was dignified, the bailiff forbade levity in court, and they were silenced, but they made up for it at night.

Among the witnesses from Paris was Dr. Clapp, famous lecturer, and at night he had the court-house bell rung, until every citizen rushed thither in a panic to know whether the "kingdom was a-coming." Then he announced that he would deliver a lecture, and the towns-people assembled; he held forth on the subject of "Pumpkin Pies." The audience laughed until they cried, and cried until they laughed again. At the close he said that he would deliver a series of lectures from that time forth, "at early candle lighting," until further notice. The next night the citizens did not wait for the ringing of the bell, but they were promptly in the house, and so on to the end of his stay.

The cause of "the gentleman from Boston" dragged for some reason—perhaps from the weight of evidence; at any rate, the lady baroness of Boston

GOT WIND OF IT.

He had brought her as far as Boston, leaving the maid in Paris; and at the final hearing, just as the case was about to be submitted to the judge, she appeared, with her attorney and witnesses, in court. Banquo's ghost was not more unexpected or unwelcome. The case was interrupted until he consented to give the baroness aforesaid the snug allimony of twenty thousand dollars.

The divorce secured, paying his counsel $6,000, the old fellow hied him away to Paris, where, at the Legation *des Etats Unis* he was united in marriage to the fair maid of Lyon. A gentleman of Indiana met his widow in Germany. She had attached a *de* to her name and sported a coronet.

Times are changed in Martinsville. The old Court-house Dr. Clapp made resonant with mirth is supplanted by a grand structure with stylish tower and [illegible].

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Mrs. T. L. Hall has taken a store in Jacob's block, No. 51 Jefferson street, between Second and Third, where she will be happy to see her friends.

☞ Club House Ties just received at Green & Green's, Fourth and Main.

☞ Venison—first of the season—at Walker's Exchange.

☞ Green & Green make those New York Mills Shirts at $3.

☞ For every kind of job printing send your orders to COURIER-JOURNAL Job Office.

☞ A large assortment of winter underwear just received at Green & Green's. "Very low prices."

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.
Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Santonin Lozenges.
For sale by Sandek & Jones, druggists, corner Second and Green.

☞ If you wish a good fitting shirt go to Green & Green's and leave your measure for a half dozen of their Lonsdale Shirts at $16 50.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Copies of our Real Estate Circular for October, 1870, containing a large list of property for sale, can be procured, free of charge, at the County Court Clerk's office, Bradley & Gilbert's, W. Scott Glore's, or at our office, Buckel & Schaffer, 206 West Market street.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Manchester, Magic and London bows just received at Green & Green's.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them—D. O'Hare, 142 Main street.

☞ Ask for the Russian brace at Green & Green's.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

☞ A full assortment of studs, eyelets and sleeve buttons at Green & Green's.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is so permanent that the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 14, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 19, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Mrs. T. L. Hall has taken a store in Jacob's block, No. 51 Jefferson street, between Second and Third, where she will be happy to see her friends.

☞ **Rogers' House Furnishing Emporium, J. H. Clow, successor, 134 south side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.**

All goods at auction prices.

Step ladders, from three to ten feet high.

Fluting irons, all sizes, blocks and mallets.

Waiters and tea trays.

Fire sets and stands, coal hods, vases, &c. Oc9 d2*

☞ **Wintersmith's valuable remedies, the most popular medicines of the day, for sale by**

OWEN & SUTTON,
Druggists, cor. Market and Floyd.
o7d6

MERCHANTS' BUSINESS CARDS, a No. 1 article, at $3 per 1,000. All other kinds of job printing at correspondingly low rates, at Courier-Journal Job Rooms. Call and examine specimens. Office in second story Courier-Journal Buildings.
oct1d10 **J. H. STACKHOUSE.**

☞ **The Courier-Journal Job-room does every variety of job printing cheaper than the cheapest.** se28 d12

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN,
ocl d30 114 Third street.

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Gentlemen,

we wish you to examine our merino undershirts and drawers, our wool socks, dress shirts, suspenders, handkerchiefs, gloves, collars, bows, ties, &c., and especially note the prices.

STOCKING FACTORY,
oc8 d4 148 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber trunk shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest inventions that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk, encased in them, may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

BILL HEADS,

only $8 per ream, at Courier-Journal Job Printing Rooms.
oct1d10

If you want a trunk that you can throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole Leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

LOCAL NOTICES.

SASH RIBBONS! SASH RIBBONS!

Buy your sash ribbons at Isidor Bronner's, 138 Market street, south side, between Third and Fourth, who sells them 30 per cent. lower than any other house in the city.

Call at Isidor Bronner's for rich feathers.

Call at Isidor Bronner's for fine French flowers.

Call at Isidor Bronner's for new style hats and bonnets.

Call at Isidor Bronner's for velvets and trimming satin. Millinery Bazaar.

WANTED.

Two good sales ladies, at the Temple of Fashion, No. 118 Fourth street.

At Boultiers.

At Boultiers' Louisville Dining Saloon, on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, is the place to get oysters, game, &c. Fried oysters, the finest in the city.

☞ **Metropolitan Cloak and Fur Store. Just received 20 dozen ladies' ties and scarfs. ARON & CERF.**

☞ **The Temple of Fashion is the only place in Louisville to find handsome sash ribbons.**

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

At Boultiers.

At Boultiers' Louisville Dining Saloon, on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, you can get a dozen fried oysters, put up in a nice box, to take home to your family—all for fifty cents.

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, were he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

☞ **Metropolitan Cloak and Fur Store. New designs in shawl suits just received. ARON & CERF.**

No More Baggage Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ **Go to the Temple of Fashion if you want a love of a bonnet.**

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

Ladies, are You Aware?

That at Trager's Corset Bazaar you can find the latest novelties in FANCY GOODS; 100,000 French CORSETS at importation prices; a German-wove CORSET for forty cents; the latest style SUITS and SACKS; a well-assorted stock of UNDERWEAR and GARMENTS; a fine-tucked SKIRT for one dollar; WOOLEN WEAR of all descriptions, for ladies and children, at great bargains. Come and convince yourself at No. 6 Masonic Temple, Fourth street, near Green, silver signs.

Sole agent for the celebrated self-adjusting abdominal corset. oc8—dtf

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly invented *India-Rubber Trunk Shield*, on short notice, at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

Southern Merchants,

look to your interests and pack your goods in trunks, and save the loss on packing boxes. The boxes, you will remember, are a dead loss, while you can sell the trunks to a profit. You are invited to call and examine the stock. To those who purchase to sell again a liberal deduction will be made from the lowest trade wholesale price. Remember the place, D. O'HARE'S, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Read.

It is well known to doctors and to ladies that women are subject to numerous diseases peculiar to their sex—such as suppression of the menses, whites, painful monthly 'periods,' rheumatism of the back and womb, irregular menstruation, hemorrhage or excessive 'flows,' and prolapsus uteri or falling of the womb.

These diseases have seldom been treated successfully. The profession have sought diligently for some remedy that would enable them to treat these diseases with success.

At last that remedy has been discovered by one of the most skillful physicians in the State of Georgia. That remedy is Bradfield's Female Regulator.

It is purely vegetable, and is put up in Atlanta, Ga., by Bradfield & Co.

It will purify the blood and strengthen the system, relieve irritation of the kidneys, and is a perfect specific for all the above diseases—as certain a cure as quinine is in Chills and Fevers.

For a history of diseases, and certificates of its wonderful cures, the reader is referred to the wrapper around the bottle.

Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.

For sale by all druggists. oct5wed&sulm

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

What

is more desirable to a lady than a fair complexion? No

Ladies

can secure this without using the new and astonishing French preparation, Madam DeHues' Sweet Sixteen. It

Can't

be equaled. Go to B. F. Fitch, 5 Masonic Temple, or to Miss D. Warth's, 116 Fourth street, and A. Domeck's, 105 Fourth street, and see for yourselves.

Do

you wish to look beautiful? Then go at once to the above places and get samples free of charge.
se21 we&sulm

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Hunnewell's

Standard New England Medical Preparations, comprising the Universal Cough Remedy (large size 50 cents; small size 25 cents) for every complaint of the throat and lungs.

Tolu Anodyne (50 cents per bottle) for neuralgia, nervousness, tooth and earache, loss of sleep, painful menstruation, headache, and all complaints controlled by a nervous tendency.

Eclectic Pills (25 cents per bottle), acting without griping, the most perfect remedy for all complaints of stomach and bowels, impurities of blood, and as a general family physic.

Opal Cement (25 cents per bottle), the great necessity of every family, as it permanently mends broken crockery, glass, parians, or valuable stones, and, when mended, the fracture imperceptible and permanent.

These most valuable and reliable preparations, partially known at the West, but in New England with a ten-years' legacy of undoubted results, ask only the confidence of a test to insure perfect acceptation, as those who favor me with their confidence will concede.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL,
Proprietor, Practical Chemist, 97 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

E. S. SUTTON, 261 Jefferson st., between Ninth and Tenth, Louisville, Ky., sole agent for Kentucky.

For sale by all druggists. ja1Sunly

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

CHALLENGE.

JACOB WAHL—I hereby challenge you to run me a foot race of 100 yards for a purse of [illegible]. EMIL BENSINGER.

C. C. WILLARD,

EBBITT HOUSE,

WASHINGTON D. C. oc9 dly

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS

At Reduced Prices.

Just received a full line of Carpets and Oil Cloths, which I will sell at New York Prices.

C. KETCHUM,

No. 72 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

oc1 [illegible]

MARRIED.

HUMPHREYS—GRAHAM—On the evening of the [illegible] inst., by Rev. J. L. McKee, Dr. WM. T. HUMPHREYS to Miss ANNIE [illegible] GRAHAM, both of this [illegible].

[illegible]—BROWN—At the M. E. Church, Irvine, [illegible] county, [illegible], by Rev. Mr. [illegible], DAVID [illegible], formerly of this city, now of [illegible] River [illegible], to Miss LYDIA BROWN, of [illegible] County, Ky.

May their journey through life be as propitious and happy as [illegible] in their new relation, [illegible]. B.

DIED.

HYDE—On Friday, Oct. 7, at 8 P. M., EDDIE F., wife of A. W. Hyde, [illegible].

Funeral services at College-street Church on Sunday at 3 P. M.

JOHNSTON—On the 7th day of October, [illegible] son of C. W. and Bettie E. Johnston, aged [illegible] years and [illegible] months.

BARBER—On Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, [illegible], only child of E. C. and Sue A. Barber, aged 1 year, 7 months, and 11 days.

☞ Notice of funeral in Monday's paper.

MAXON—On Thursday evening, Oct. 6, at 11 o'clock, MARSHALL H. MAXON, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 324 Madison, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, on Sunday afternoon, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. ☞ Cincinnati Commercial, Gazette, and Enquirer copy.

[illegible]—On Friday morning, 7th inst., Mrs. [illegible] WELCH [illegible].

Funeral services at Walnut-street M. E. Church South Sunday, at 3½ o'clock P. M. oc9 d2*

RELIGIOUS.

Rev. H. H. Rivers.

THE Greensburg Methodist Conference closed its labors last Tuesday. The friends of Dr. Rivers will be gladdened to know that he was returned to his old charge—the Broadway Church. He will fill the pulpit morning and night of to-day.

Chestnut-street Christian Church,

Corner of Chestnut and Floyd sts.

SERVICE at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Eld. W. C. Dawson. Subject of the morning's discourse, "The Meaning of the Word Baptizo."

St. Mathew's Church.

THE Rev. Dr. Craik will preach in this Church this afternoon at 4 o'clock. St. Mathew's is located near Gilman's Point, on the Shelbyville pike.

Religious Notice.

REV. R. W. SEHON will preach at the Shelby-street M. E. Church this morning at 11 o'clock and night at 7½ o'clock.

Religious Notice.

REV. H. D. D. STRATON will preach at Broadway Baptist Church to-day, 9th, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Trinity Church.

SERVICES to-day, with Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. Norton, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Religious Notice.

REV. JOSEPH S. MALONE will preach at Walnut-street Methodist Church on Sunday at 11 A. M.
oc8 d2*

Spiritualistic Meetings.

MISS NETTIE M. PEASE will address the friends of progress and free religion Sunday, Oct. 9, in north hall of Weisiger Hall Building. Services commence at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. oc8 d2*

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.

A regular meeting of Boone Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., will be held Monday evening, Oct. 10, at 7½ o'clock, for the transaction of important business. Officers and members are hereby notified to attend.
By order of the Lodge.
oc9 d2* J. P. NASH, R. S.

Masonic Notice.

Called communication of Mt. Moriah Lodge (No. 106), F. A. M., Monday evening, Oct. 10, at 7 o'clock, E. A. degree.
E. S. MILES, W. M.
GEO W. KENNEY, Sec'y.

Notice.

DELEGATES recently appointed by various societies of this city to attend convention of Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 19, are requested to meet Wednesday evening, 12th, at 8 o'clock, at Hibernia Hall, for conference.
J. LOUIS BRADY, S. V. P., I. C. B. U.

LECTURES.

Dedication.

J. J. HICKMAN, G. W. C. T., will dedicate West End Hall, I. O. G. T., corner Seventeenth and Main, this evening at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

J. J. Hickman will also lecture at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Graveyard corner Eleventh and Jefferson. The last grand rally before going to Grand Lodge.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Neumeister & Merker was this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. F. Merker retiring. Leonard Neumeister will continue the business at the old stand, and is alone authorized to collect debts due the late firm of Neumeister & Merker, and hereby assumes all the liabilities of the said Neumeister & Merker, and will pay the same.
LEONARD NEUMEISTER.
CHARLES MERKER.
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 6, 1870. oc8 d3*

Copartnership.

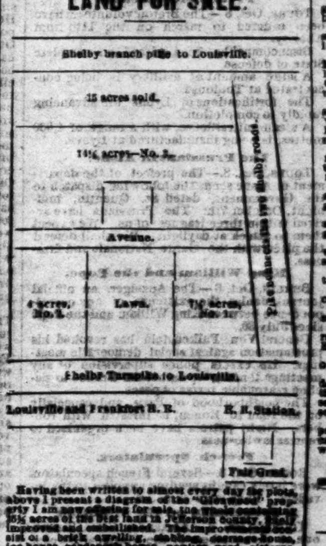
THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership for the purpose of Manufacturing Plug Tobacco under the style and firm of Weisinger, Curd & Sale. Factory and salesroom Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] West Main street.
HARRY WEISINGER,
W. E. CURD,
PHIL. B. SALE.
Louisville, Oct. 1, 1870. oc1 eod7

A SPLENDID

Suburban Residence

AND

LAND FOR SALE.



Having been written to almost every day for plots, above I present a diagram of the "Glenwood" property I am now offering for sale, the whole containing 30½ acres of the best land in Jefferson county, highly improved and embellished. The improvements consist of a brick dwelling, stabling, carriage-house, ice-house, gardener's house, poultry yard, cistern, spring-house, ice-pond, &c., all of good quality and style. Of fruits, there are strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, quinces, pears, apples, asparagus, all in variety. The embellishments are of shaded avenues and a highly-improved lawn, grouped everywhere in flowers, shrubs, evergreen and deciduous trees, making it altogether one of the most beautiful and valuable suburban places in the vicinity of Louisville. Should the purchaser desire it, the lots marked Nos. 1 and 3 in the diagram, containing [illegible] and 4 acres, could be detached without detriment from the improved property, and sold, no doubt, for as much per acre as would be received for the improved property itself. It will be seen from the above that lot No. 1 is exceedingly valuable, being immediately opposite the Fair Ground railroad station, and being the corner of two turnpikes connecting with the third. Lot No. 3 containing 4 acres, is a beautiful building site, and has been often applied for for that purpose, [illegible] desirable to anybody. Lot No. 2 contains 14½ acres, with all the improvements, garden, lawn, &c. Should it be desired, I would sell the home lot, exclusive of the two side lots, Nos. 1 and 3. I should prefer, however, to sell the whole [illegible] together.

For price and particulars apply to Messrs. Inman & Tullis, Agents, Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, or myself, on the premises.
oc8 [illegible] JOHN THATCHER.

Kentucky State Lotteries!

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Saturday, Oct. 8, 1870.

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 377.
[illegible]

KENTUCKY CLASS 378.
7, 21, [illegible]

Office No. 63 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 133, Louisville, Ky.

Irish Whisky.

A SUPERIOR article of old Irish Whisky in demijohns for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO.,
oc9 25 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Sherry Wine.

25 OCTAVES Brown Sherry; 10 quarter casks Harmony Pale, very fine; In store and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO.
oc9 25 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Kentucky Whiskies.

1,400 BBLS copper-distilled, of the best make, from 1 to 3 years old, in store and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO.
oc9 25 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Sparkling Wine.

100 BASKETS Krug Champagne; 20 cases Imperial Missouri Sparkling Wine; In store and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO.
oc9 25 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

BOYD WINCHESTER,

THE Democratic Candidate for Congress, Fifth District, will address his fellow-citizens as follows:

Brownsboro, Oldham county, Saturday, Oct. 15.
Owenton, Owen county, Monday, Oct. 17.
Middletown, Jefferson county, Tuesday, Oct. 18.
Blackwell's, Henry county, Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Lagrange, Oldham county, Saturday, Oct. 22.
Court-house, Louisville, Saturday, Nov. 5.
Newcastle, Henry county, Monday, Nov. 7.
Speaking at 1 o'clock P. M. oc9

MAD. PRENTICE,

THE Clairvoyant Doctress, is performing some wonderful cures. She can tell you where you can find anything that is lost, she can also tell your future. Call and see her. No. 306 Green street, between Ninth and Tenth.

40

OF the most desirable Building Lots in Portland for sale cheap, and on long time. Apply at the office. [illegible]
No. 306 Jefferson street, third door above Sixth street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Change of Agency.

Office of Great Western Dispatch Line and Express Co., Proprietors.
FALLS FERRY LINE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 5, 1870.

MR. M. J. GREEN has been appointed Agent at Louisville, Ky., of this Company, vice [illegible] Price, resigned. [illegible]
oc8 [illegible]

Land Warrant Lost.

THIS is to notify all persons that land warrant No. [illegible] widow of John [illegible] Louisville, Ky., [illegible] been lost after reaching them. Application will be made for a duplicate warrant, and all are required to show cause, if any they have, why said duplicate should not be issued.
JAMES E. EVANS,
Adm'r of Sally Lee's estate.
oc8 [illegible]

Notice.

Jefferson County, State of Kentucky.

THIS day personally appeared before me Herbert Arterburn, and made oath that he has within the last ten days taken up on his premises a [illegible] red cow, [illegible] about 12 years, with a crop off the left ear, [illegible]

Sworn to before me [illegible] JOHN [illegible], J. P. J. C.
oc8 d2*

Removal.

THE Ladies' Episcopal Depository have removed from Fourth street to Fifth street, near Walnut, and solicit the patronage of those who are willing to assist them in their charitable efforts. [illegible]

I. O. of G. T.

OFFICE OF THE G. W. SECRETARY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 7, 1870.

TO ALL GOOD TEMPLARS IN KENTUCKY:

I find that some misunderstanding has arisen in reference to who are entitled to FREE RETURN CERTIFICATES from the Grand Lodge at Hopkinsville next week under the word "visitors."

VISITORS in this instance means MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE ONLY, and not merely members of the ORDER who may chance to go to Hopkinsville during the session of the Grand Lodge. In other words, ONLY the delegates to and are now members of the Grand Lodge, or who become such at this session, will be furnished FREE RETURNS, under the arrangement with the railroads. TIM. NEEDHAM, G. W. S. of Ky.
oc8 d3

Removal.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage of my friends and patrons, and hoping for a continuance of the same, I take pleasure in announcing that I have removed my store to Fourth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, nearly opposite my old stand. Call and examine my new stock of Fall and Winter styles of MILLINERY GOODS. Respectfully, Miss KATE TALBOTT.
☞ Kid Gloves cleaned to order. oc8 d2

Notice.

WE hereby appoint Mr. LEO HARMBURGER sole agent in the city of Louisville for the sale of all Tobaccos and Cigarettes manufactured by us.
SPIER, SWAN & CO., New York.
LEO HARMBURGER, Sole Agent.
Office 92 West Main street. oc8 d2*

Wood Engraving.

THE best artist and best engraver in the city enable us to defy competition.
oc7 d6 HART & MAPOTHER, 118 and 120 W. Main st.

Lithographing and Job Printing

IN the best styles at lowest prices by HART & MAPOTHER,
oc7 d6 118 and 120 W. Main st.

200,000 BUSINESS ENVELOPES, various qualities, colors, and sizes, at manufacturers' prices. HART & MAPOTHER,
oc7 d6 118 and 120 W. Main st.

1,000,000 CARDS of every quality. HART & MAPOTHER,
oc7 d6 118 and 120 W. Main st.

500 REAMS PAPER of every description. HART & MAPOTHER,
oc7 d6 118 and 120 W. Main st.

Grain Bags.

20 BALES Penn Mills assorted 2, 2½ and 3 bushels;
10 do Lewiston A 2 bushels;
20 do Virginia 2½ bushels;
In store and for sale very low by HUNTER & CO.,
oc7 d10 Main, bet. Third and Fourth sts.

Sheetings.

A FULL LINE of Anchor A, Penn Mill, Eagle, Simon Kenton, and medium and light grades of brown sheetings, in store and for sale by HUNTER & CO.,
oc7 d10 Main, bet. Third and Fourth sts.

A Good Stock of Batting.

CARPET WARP (colored and white), Cotton Rope, Twine, and Candle Wick, in store and for sale at manufacturers' prices by HUNTER & CO.
oc7 d10 Main, bet. Third and Fourth sts.

Cheese.

400 BOXES Choice Factory Cheese; 25 Cases Pine Apple Cheese; In store and for sale by HUNTER & CO.,
oc7 d10 Main, bet. Third and Fourth sts.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Grand Secretary, in Jacob's block, south side Jefferson street, third door below Second, Louisville, Ky., until the 15th day of October, 1870, for the printing and binding of the Proceedings of the next Annual Session of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Kentucky, I. O. O. F.

Samples and specifications of work can be had on application to the undersigned. WM. WHITE, G. Secy.
Louisville, Oct. 2, 1870.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer, until Monday, the 10th day of October, 1870, to execute the following work:

To improve Jackson street from the south side of Laurel street to the north side of Roseland street, excepting 12 feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block paving the gutters, and paving the carriage-way with Telford-McAdam pavement.

To improve [illegible] street from the south side of Delaware street to the south side of Kentucky street, by curbing and [illegible]

To improve Nineteenth street from the south side of Walnut to the north side of Madison street, excepting 12 feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, sub-paving and macadamizing.

To improve Washington street from the east side of [illegible] street to the west side of [illegible] street, excepting 12 feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block paving the gutters, and paving the carriage-way with McAdam pavement.

To improve a portion of the sidewalk on [illegible] street, between Duncan street and [illegible], or such portions thereof as the City Engineer may direct, by grading, paving, and furnishing with metal gutters.

To improve the sidewalks on both sides of [illegible] street, between Fifteenth and Eighteenth sts., by grading and paving.

To improve the sidewalks on both sides of [illegible] street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, by grading, paving, and furnishing with metal gutters.

To improve the sidewalks on the north side of Main street, [illegible] line of Fred. Rehm's lot on the northwest corner of Cabell and Main streets, by regrading, recurbing, repaving, and furnishing with metal gutters.

To improve the sidewalks on both sides of [illegible] street, between Seventeenth street and a point [illegible] west of Fifteenth street, or such portions as the City Engineer may direct, by grading, paving, and furnishing with metal gutters.

To improve the sidewalk on the south side of Jefferson street, between Nineteenth street and [illegible], by grading, curbing, paving, and furnishing with metal gutters.

To reconstruct the alley from Second to Third st., and between Guthrie and Chestnut streets, by regrading and paving with block pavement.

To improve [illegible] and between [illegible] streets, by regrading and [illegible] with block pavement.

To dig and wall a well [illegible]

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Fifteenth and [illegible] streets.

[illegible]

The work will be let by contract on the said 10th day of Oct., 1870, [illegible]

Persons owning property [illegible]

[illegible], Mayor.
Mayor's Office, Oct. 3, 1870.

DRY GOODS.

Cloakings.

15 PCS Silk Velvets; [illegible]
Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
oc9 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Gloves.

200 DOZ Courvoisier black, white, and colored Kid Gloves; [illegible]
Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.
oc9 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Underwear.

A COMPLETE stock of Men's, Ladies', and Children's Underwear just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
oc9 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Hosiery.

5,000 DOZ. white and colored ribbed Lambs' Wool Hose; [illegible]
Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.
oc9 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of [illegible]

Money to Lend, and Desirable Real Estate for Sale on Long Time.

THE Mechanics' [illegible]

Proposals will be received at the office of the [illegible]

By order of the Board of Directors.
OLIVER H. STRATTON, President.
October 7, 1870. 133 West Jefferson street.

EDICAL.

ND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

out Alcohol or Spirits of any kind.

all others. It is composed of the AL PRINCIPLES OF ROOTS, HERBS, (medicinally termed, extracts), the portions of the ingredients not be- ore in one bottle of this Bitters as much medicinal virtue as will gallons of ordinary mixtures. ed in this Bitters are grown in Ger- principles extracted in that coun- ic Chemist and forwarded to the city, where they are compounded. Containing no spirituous ingredi- is free from the objections urged no desire for stimulants can be use; they cannot make drunkards, any circumstances, have any but a

LAND'S GERMAN TONIC

for those not inclined to extreme intended for use when some is required in connection with properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of contains one bottle of the Bitters, com- pure Santa Cruz Rum, and flavored in that the extreme bitterness of the overcome, forming a preparation highly pleasant to the palate, and containing virtues of the Bitters. The price of per bottle, which many persons They must take into consideration used is guaranteed to be of a pure article could be furnished at a but is it not better to pay a little good article? A medicinal prepa- contain none but the best ingredients; expect to obtain a cheap compound be cheated.

Greatest Known Remedies

MPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS NDICE, DISEASE OF THE KID NS OF THE SKIN, and all diseases ordered Liver, Stomach, or IM- BLOOD.

g symptoms:

Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nau- gust for Food, Fullness or Weight Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flut- of the Stomach, Swimming of the Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at ing or Suffocating Sensations when Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency ellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Burning in the Flesh, Constant Im- and Great Depression of Spirits. Disease of the Liver or Digestive with impure blood.

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APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of ns and aches, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, othache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, adaches, Pains in the Back and Loins, Pains in the nts or Limbs, Stings of Insects, Ringworms, &c.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Com- Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, rrhea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, amps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Ague, ughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

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For all diseases in which the use of a cathartic is icated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in ery case. They never fail.

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Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease n retain its hold, or ever assail you.

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MAKING WILLS

ay People Delay it—A Test of Character.

here are, it may reasonably be believed, er reasons than mere timorous and vish fear of death which makes so ny men reluctant to make their wills. an may be far above the vulgar feel- that the act of making his will pre- tates the hour of death, and yet may itate a good deal before he commits self to an act which, though not final, umes finality. "This is the last will testament;" it may be revoked or dified, but it has all the elements, not of solemnity, but of irrevocability. words are the words of a living man, they will not be heard, nor take effect, l the speaker has lost the power of nging or explaining them. In settling l we seperate ourselves from the most nary motives which influence human on. Further information, a larger wledge of facts at the moment perhaps erfectly known or inadequately appre- ed, repentance and change of mind better or for worse, circumstances and ives rearranging themselves both as to and importance, all have their influ- in forming the motives of an ordinary on of life, but a testamentary instru- t cuts a man off from all these. It is, therefore, altogether unreasonable most of people should be willing to these circumstances and contingencies e future be kept open as long as pos-

eferred wills, and even death-bed wills, not always without justification. But this it follows that his will usually lays the real man. The ruling pas- is most irresistible when it presents under the most serious circumstan- The hard and unforgiving man is hard and most unforgiving he knows that the consequences of spositions are incapable of change. spiteful, and the swaggerer, and lier, will swagger and lie defiantly when he knows that, even is found out, it will be when indigna- and censure can no longer affect him. e is many a man who has gone out of vorld with a lie in his right hand for here pitiful satisfaction of bolstering o the very last the false position in h he has lived with his fellow-men. If l, as it often does, brings out the of a good man it brings out the worst d man. What is at the bottom of we suppose, is the difficulty of reali- what the after life is. It is not life, eath, which settles the most weighty nsibility. The sacredness which zation attaches to the dying man's sts, intentions and declarations, at- the force which human nature recog- in the solemnity of death. It is on- der that most extreme and rare cir- tances that the provisions of a will t aside. If we do not admit that a man prophecies, we attribute to him thing of that divine power which s the future immutable. These are of the more obvious considerations invest the voices from beyond the with special interest.

Can a man "eat his own words?" ctually recorded, on good authority, hat the author of a volume which ap- d at Moscow some years ago, and discussed the government freely, ized by the authorities and put into n. What followed is thus described raveler who was present at the scene: affold was erected in one of the most treets of the city; the imperial t, the magistrates, the physicians rgeons of the Czar attended; the was separated from the binding; the n cut off and every leaf rolled up lottery ticket when taken out of the heel. The author was then served them leaf by leaf, by the provost, who em into his mouth to the no small sion of the spectators; and he was d to swallow this unpalatable food in of the knout, in Russia more fear- an death. As soon as the medical emen were of opinion he had received his stomach as much at a time as onsistent—he was taken back to n to digest his thoughts, over again after a while, he had swallowed every

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1870.

USE AND ABUSE OF ADJECTIVES.

[From Appleton's Journal.]

"An adjective is known by its making sense with the word *thing*," was an oft and forcible pedagogical precept during our youthful struggles to acquire the mysteries of the English language, as expounded by Lindley Murray; and this simple formula, with the emphatic addition of a smart cuff on the ear, enabled us then to recover some of our *faux pas* in tripping through a sentence. This judicious formula, so convenient then, would be no less so at all periods. "To make *sense* with the word *thing*," if borne in mind, would be an effectual safeguard against the perverted and incongruous use of adjectives, which are so frequently found to have little or no sense with the object they describe.

Thus I propose to enter the lists as the unworthy champion of the fairest damsels in the English language. I speak of them in the gentler gender, because the end and aim of their existance is matrimonial. They exist not *per se*, for, until they are married to some sturdy noun, they are nonentities. I shall devote myself to the benevolent task of rescuing these peerless ladies from the hands of ogres who torture, harridans who overwork, and cruel guardians who incongruously wed them—marrying the young to the old and ugly, the stately and proud to the mean and despicable. In cases where I find some fair vestal wedded to a greasy churl—as in the instances of a "beautiful" round of beef, or a "splendid" mutton-chop—I shall decree a divorce *a mensa et thoro*. I shall order, if not a judicial, at least a judicious separation between "frightful" murders, which inspire not fright but horror; "terrible" catastrophes, which inspire not terror but awe, and "fearful" cases of destitution, which inspire not fear, but indignation and pity. I shall put an end, moreover, to all unions in which sisters are weded to the same noun. Polygamous marriages are permissible, for language came from the East, bringing Eastern customs with it. But polygamous marriages are not permissible where there is blood-relationship between the wives. Yet we read of thefts which are not only "bold" but "daring;" of accident which are not only "fatal" but "serious;" of faces which are not only "ill-looking" but have a "sinister expression," and of poverty-stricken prisoners who are not only "cadaverous" but "thin" and "pale," and even "emaciated" into the bargain—whereby we are favored with a glimpse of that strangely-redundant being who sometimes figures in our police reports as a "pale, thin, cadaverous-looking individual who wore a very emaciated appearance."

Having glanced at some of the abuses to which this luckless part of speech is liable, let us now turn to its uses; for in that way we may learn enough of its nature to avoid ill-treating it in future. First, as to its nature. The purpose of language, as we all know, is to transfer ideas from mind to mind. Ideas are mental pictures—it may be of outward objects, it may be of conceptions conjured up in the mind itself. Let us, for the sake of simplicity, confine ourselves to those ideas which are projected upon the mind by outward objects. Now, all outward objects have names—are expressed in language by nouns.

If, strolling on a croquet-ground, I see a ball, I transfer the idea thus photographed upon my mind to that of another by the noun "ball." But a ball, like all other objects, does not merely exist; it has modes or manners of existing. It may be in motion or at rest, in which case we add to the noun a verb, saying the ball is "standing," or "rolling." Motion, again, has *its* modes or manners. The ball may be rolling "swiftly" or "slowly," or "crookedly;" in which case we add an adverb. But, putting aside all question of action or passion, of doing or being done to, let us look upon the ball as an object simply.

Even lying at rest it has its modes or manners of being; and here we bring in our adjective. The modes of a ball, as of all other objects, may be divided into two classes: essential or accidental. The essential mode of a ball is that it shall be round; if it is not round, it is not a ball. But, being round, it may be either made of wood or ivory; it may be red, or green, or blue; it may be polished or unpolished. All these are its accidental modes—modes, that is, not essential to its existence as a ball—and, if we want to express these, we we have to call in the aid of an adjective. So that we come to this: that, while a noun describes an object in its essential mode, a conjoined adjective describes it in its accidental modes, expressing in point of fact some special characteristic which is not included in the noun, or name. We may therefore speak of a "hard" ball, and a "round" flint, because hardness is not included in the noun ball, nor roundness in the noun flint. But we may not speak of a "round" ball and a "hard" flint, because roundness is included in the noun ball, and hardness in the noun flint. Least of all, are we to use adjectives for which there is no corresponding characteristic mode in the object sought to be described. So that we are entirely debarred from speaking of "beautiful" rounds of beef, and of "splendid" mutton-chops, because "beauty" is not a characteristic of beef, nor "splendor" of mutton-chop.

We have now, if I have made myself clear, got at the nature of adjectives. Let us look next at their capabilities. In their primary use they assist nouns in the description of objects. But they are capable of doing more than this; they may be so used as to give character and color, not to nouns alone, but to whole word-pictures. They may be made the foliage of the otherwise bare trees of literature, the rills among its mountains, the flowers that nestle among its undergrowth. For proof thereof, listen:

"Now fades the landscape on the sight,
And all the air a stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his flight,
And tinklings lull the distant folds."

This is not the stanza as Gray wrote it; I have deprived it of four of its adjectives. See what it grows into when these are added:

"Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
All the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
And drowsy tinkling lull the distant folds."

The adjective "glimmering" has thrown twilight upon the picture; the adjective "solemn" has subdued its gayety; while the adjectives "droning" and "drowsy" almost lull one into pleasing slumber.

There is a certain power in adjectives, too, which may be called their noun-power, that is, which not only gives tone and color to the picture, but adds distinct ideas to it. Gray for instance—I take him again, having the book in my hand—sings to us of

"The breezy call of incense-breathing morn."

Neither "breezy" nor "incense-breathing" are adjectives which it is absolutely necessary to use. They can scarcely be said to express other than very remote characteristics of the objects which they describe. Yet see what they add to the picture. They introduce both the breeze and the perfume of the flowers with all the effect of nouns. See, again, how good old Bishop Hall takes advantage of this noun-power of the adjective. "How sweetly," he says, "doth music sound in the night season! In the daytime it would not, could not, so much affect the ear; all harmonious sounds are advanced by a silent darkness." Here, as we see, the adjective "silent" does not merely qualify the noun "darkness;" it adds to darkness silence—adds, in fact, another noun.

Another subtle power which the adjective possesses is that of giving a glimpse of something exceedingly beautiful, entirely apart from the picture it is employed in painting. We have an example in Milton, where he speaks of philosophy as being "a perpetual feast of nectared sweets;" what would otherwise be an ordinary picture is at once suffused with a godlike glow from Olympus, and made luxurious with reminiscences of the dimpled smiles of Hebe.

But, to pursue this part of the subject no further, let us turn from the nature and characteristics to the employment of the adjective—the proper method of using it in composition. It is very difficult to lay down rules in such a matter; for the use of adjectives, as we have seen, depends very much upon the purpose we have in employing them. Take the noun violet for instance. We all understand what that means, and there seems to be no need of an adjective. Nor is there, if we are speaking of a violet without relation to any other object or influence. So, when Shakespeare is speaking of the different kinds of flowers that grow in the hedgerows, he uses the noun simply; but when he is describing the effects of a breeze playing across a flowery bank, he speaks of the "nodding" violet; when describing a posey of mingled colors, he speaks of the "blue" violet; when describing the sweet odors of the morn, he speaks of the "perfumed" violet. While, therefore, as a general rule it is improper to describe by an adjective that which is already included in the noun, exquisite effects may sometimes be produced by pursuing the opposite course, as in this instance from "Love's Labour's Lost:"

Daisies pied, and violets blue,
And lady-smocks all silver white,
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows with delight.

Or, in this, from "Midsummer-Night's Dream":

You spotted snakes with double tongue,
Thorny hedgehogs, be not seen;
Newts and blind-worms, do no wrong;
Come not near our Fairy Queen.
Weaving spiders, come not here;
Hence, you long-legged spinners, hence;
Beetles black, approach not near;
Worm nor snail, do no offense.

But in neither of these cases was it the poet's intention to limit himself to a description of the objects introduced. His purpose was to paint a given kind of pictures for the mind; and he does so by introducing in brilliant confusion a number of dissimilar objects, whose differential characteristics he hits off with pre-Raphaelite accuracy.

But, while adjectives may be thus redundantly used for special kinds of word-painting, they are by no means to be so used in ordinary word-painting. Here the object is terseness—a crowding together of the images in as small a space as is compatible with clearness. For word-pictures stand at this disadvantage when compared with painted pictures—the one, that is the word picture, must be built up before the mind piece by piece; the other flashes upon the sight all at once. The building up, then, should as a rule be done quickly; and, to be done quickly, as few words as possible should be used. Nouns, therefore, which include the characteristics of their correspondent object, should be always chosen in preference to those which require adjectives.

In the judicious use of epithets may be discovered the secret power and pointedness of some of the finest writing in the language, just as in their too copious and free use may be traced the dribbling style and want of effectiveness of a great deal of what passes for pompous and sensuous style. If epithets are needed to bring out the sense, it is a proof that the nouns they qualify are wanting in definitiveness. If they are not needed to bring out the sense, but are added to express more fully what is stated in the context, or is so implied as to be immediately deducible from it, the style is loaded with verbiage and the mental activity of the reader is repressed.

It is generally thought that poetry admits, and even requires, greater license in this respect than prose. And this is true. But even in poetry epithets that add nothing to the completeness of the picture detract from its impressiveness.

That there may be the sublimest poetry with few epithets may be shown from the study of the "Inferno" of Dante, or from the "Samson Agonistes" and "Paradise Regained" of Milton; and, to conclude with one selection from Shakespeare, it may be shown how admirable descriptive language may be without a too free use of adjectives:

The lunatic, the lover and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact;
One sees more devils than vast hell can hold—
That is the madman; the lover, all as frantic,
Sees Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt;
The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven;
And, as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.

My object in giving these final extracts is to show that, while adjectives used redundantly may, in certain cases, beautify the composition, equally adequate description is to be obtained by the skillful use of nouns which do not require adjectives.

And my concluding deduction is this: that in commencing a composition the writer should first ask himself the purpose of it. Having ascertained that, he should use his adjectives accordingly. If he desire to suggest more than he has room to say, let him make use of such adjectives as are capable of being endued with the noun-power. If he desire to throw an external light upon his picture, let him edge in an adjective or two which will awaken in the reader a passing memory of some other scene, or land, or age. But if his object be faithful, terse, vivid, powerful description, let him avoid adjectives as he would physic, using them only when there is absolutely no help for it. Let him search diligently for nouns that express his meaning without extraneous aid.

SUMMER ROSES.

BY NELLY MARSHALL.

Balmy and bright is the summer night
Through which the roses dream;
Golden and glad are the glist'ning stars
That over their beauty beam.

Mellow and yellow the mournful moon
That swings her censer on high,
Just as she swung it a year this June,
In the same unclouded sky.

And the sweet blossoms that blush so red,
Blushed just so soft in my hair,
When 'mid its glittering tangles and curls
He fastened one fragrant and fair.

Now it has faded and lost its perfume—
Lost it in one little year:
Vanished forever, both beauty and bloom,
Costing me many a tear.

Only a year! But the wide world wore
A rarer radiance then,
And the beautiful dream I dreamed has flown,
And never will come again.

The roses heard him whispering to me
Low words of love and delight;
The roses know how happy I was,
And how my heart beat that night.

They knew how his smiling lips sought mine—
Those lips of bearded bloom;
And now for me they never will smile,
For Love lies low in his tomb.

Ah that lost, delicious dream of life:
It vanished all too soon;
And no more vows he'll vow to me
Beneath the yellow moon.

He took my heart as he'd take a rose,
And shook its crimson leaves;
And its sweetness hung on the summer air
Like the moan of a dove that grieves.

That young Lord-lover! No ruby wine
That ever flushed to crystal brim
Could wake Love's glow and Passion's fire
Like that first kiss I gave to him.

For then I dreamed—O, God! I dreamed
That love was what proved base desire;
He brushed the dew from my heart's rose,
Then careless cast it in the mire.

And now the tremulous blossoms swing
To and fro, and here and there,
And the moon and stars are silent and sad,
And sorrow is everywhere.

And I sit here where the roses sigh,
And recall that past dream of pain.
But they know, and I know, and my heart knows, too,
I never can dream it again.

TWO GRAVEYARD ROMANCES.

[From the Chicago Times.]

Some days ago, I was thrown into company with a person who, at an earlier period in his life, had been prominently connected with a cemetery. Possessing a good memory, and a vivid appreciation of salient points in his experience, he is a *raconteur* of more than average ability. One or two of his anecdotes so admirably illustrated some phases of human nature, that they seem to be worthy of reproduction. The first may be termed

THE DISCONSOLATE HUSBAND.

Queer things take place around a graveyard. A fellow that is on the outside track doesn't know anything about it. I tell you there's an infernal amount of sham going on which nobody knows anything about.

There was a man named Brecht, who was in the brewing business, and who had made a pile of money. He was a young man, and when I first knew him had only been married a few months. His wife was a mighty handsome woman, and he just loved her to death, and more too. They lived in fine style, and were the happiest pair in Chicago.

Well, one day she took sick and died. Thunder! how that man took on! And he was right about it, too, for a prettier and more lovable little woman could be found nowhere.

They had a grand funeral. The coffin was the finest that money could get; and it was fairly buried under rare and expensive flowers. Brecht was wild in his grief. He did not own any lot; and for the time being the body was put in the vault. When they had finished the ceremonies and were about to leave, Brecht was wild and had to be forcibly carried away by his friends. His cries were heart-rendering.

A week later, he sent for me. I went to his office. He was pale and thin, and seemed to be wearing away with grief. He said he had sent for me for the purpose of having some work done in the cemetery. He wanted a lot, the finest that could be had. I suggested that we visit the spot, so that he could make his selection for himself. He agreed, and we drove out to the ground.

He was very particular; and it was a long time before he could decide upon what he wanted. Nothing was good enough. After he had pitched upon the lot, he said:

"I'll tell you now what I want. You know how I loved my wife"—and here sobs and tears interfered with his utterance. He resumed after a while:

"Now I want you to clear up this lot for a monument. Underneath this monument I want you to excavate a vault. It must be the depth and length of an ordinary grave, and wide enough for two."

"For two!"

"Yes, for two. I want it built of solid masonry, with the top to be covered by a single flat stone, upon which the monument will rest when the two for whom the vault is built shall rest there."

"But who are the two, if I may ask?"

"Why, my darling wife and myself," he answered, with a slight touch of asperity in his tone, as if he did not like it that any one should not know at once what two were meant.

And then he wandered off toward the central vault with a downcast air.

I went to work upon his lot. The excavation was wide enough for two coffins, allowance being made for the stone work. At a good deal of trouble, I procured single stones for the bottom and sides, so that each would be in but a single piece. Each of these was carefully dressed and matched, for he had told me he wanted the best job possible, regardless of expense. All this work took time, but in about a month I had the thing as good as finished up to the level of the surface.

One morning, while at breakfast, I resolved to go down and see Brecht, and get some idea about the size of the base for the monument. Just about then, he drove up. There was nothing surprising about this, except his coming so early, for he had been up, at first, almost every day, to see how the work was getting along.

"I want you," said he, "to go out to the lot with me."

"But I'm eating my breakfast. Can't you wait till I finish?"

"No, I'm in a great hurry. It won't take but a few minutes."

So I went out with him. We reached the lot, and he walked up to the edge of the vault, and looked into it for a long time.

"Do you know," he said, finally, "that I am about to make a small alteration in this work?"

"No. Is there anything wrong?"

"Nothing; it is a beautiful and substantial job. It couldn't be done better, but"—here he hesitated.

"Well," I said, "what do you want changed?"

He looked thoughtfully into the vault for a moment.

"Mr. Williams, you understand that I am yet quite a young man."

"Certainly, not an old man, by a long ways."

"True. Well, now, see here. I want you to take up the sides of the vault and enlarge it, so as to hold one more, for I've made up my mind that—that—I shall want—to marry again!"

It was all I could do to keep from laughing in Brecht's face. However, I obeyed orders. After a while, the body in the main vault was moved into it. There are still two vacancies in it. But Brecht is married again, and was so in ten months after his "darling" was taken from him.

THE DISCONSOLATE WIFE.

One day, there was a grand funeral. It was that of an old gentleman. Among the mourners was his young wife. She was inconsolable. Such a picture of woe I never saw. They would not let her descend from the carriage while the coffin was being lowered into the grave. When the body was down, and a shovel full of dirt was thrown in, she uttered a piercing shriek, thrust her arms and body through the window of the carriage, and cried: "O let me go! Let me go! Let me go down in his grave and be buried with him!"

Those within pulled her back, or she would have sprang out and thrown herself into the open grave. Then they drove away, while the air rang with her shrieks.

Her husband was a gentleman of about sixty, and she was not more than twenty-three or four. Two or three years before, he had been traveling in Europe. He stopped for a long time at Berlin, and boarded with a private family. It was a daughter of this family that he married. Soon after, they came to America, and commenced housekeeping in Chicago. They lived in magnificent style, for he had a fortune of not less than a quarter of a million.

The second day after the funeral I went to her house. I had an interest in a monumental establishment, and from her wealth—they had no children—and her overpowering grief and affection I calculated on a handsome order. I sent up my card, and was soon after introduced into the parlor.

In a little while she came down; but you never saw anything so touching. She was in black, from hair to slipper. She was so weak that she came in leaning heavily on a servant, and walking like an old woman. Everything in the room was covered with crape; and such a scene of mourning and sorrow was never before seen. I felt moved, in spite of my familiarity with things of this sort. As for herself, words just fail to give any idea of how she looked. She was grief itself, with Niobe and half a dozen others of the same kind thrown in.

I broached the idea of a monument which should fittingly represent, so far as marble could, the virtues and goodness of her lamented husband.

"I wish the best," she said, "that art can produce. No expense must be spared. He left an ample fortune. It shall all go to erect something to commemorate my precious darling. I don't wish to keep a cent of it. Let it all be spent to decorate his grave."

And so she went on, mingling her talk with passionate expressions of love and incoherent utterances of grief.

Three days later, I called with a plan of a costly monument. She examined it, and, amidst fresh bursts of grief, denounced its poverty. It was not half nor a ten-thousandth part what it should be to fitly represent such a man as was her husband.

"That," she said, with vehement scorn, as she pointed at the drawing, "might do for common men; but it is a nothing in its attempt to be worthy of my darling husband!"

I went out. I employed another draughtsman, and ordered him to spare no effort to plan the costliest and handsomest monument in the world.

In a week it was finished. It was a gorgeous thing. Its cost was an immense fortune. I took it around to her house.

Some of the crape had been taken from some of the furniture. She came in without assistance, and seemed less prostrated than usual.

I placed the plan against the wall. She examined it critically. It suited her generally, only there was rather too much of it. She suggested striking off one or two things, whereby the ornamentation of the thing was somewhat reduced, and, incidentally, its cost.

I had the plan reconstructed, and then went around again. It was the same as before. There was too much of it. She wanted this and that struck out, or something a trifle cheaper introduced. And so the thing went.

For three months I kept running around with the infernal plan, and each time she lopped off something, till toward the last it got razeed to a one-horse monument of the cheapest kind. About that time, there came along an old flame of hers from Berlin; and just about five months after the old man died she married the other one, pulled up stakes, and "slid" for Germany.

And now, do you believe it, the only thing in God's world over the old man's grave is a little, nasty - flat stone, with his name and age on it! That's all, not a cussed thing else, but briars and weeds.

MY FAMILIAR.

Again I hear that creaking step!
He's rapping at the door!
Too well I know the boding sound
That ushers in a bore.
I do not tremble when I meet
The stoutest of my foes,
But heaven defend me from the friend
Who comes—but never goes.

He drops into my easy chair,
And asks about the news;
He peeps into my manuscript,
And gives his candid views;
He tells me where he likes the line,
And where he's forced to grieve;
He takes the strongest liberties—
But never takes his leave!

He reads my daily papers through
Before I've seen a word;
He scans the lyric (that I wrote),
And thinks it quite absurd;
He calmly smokes my last cigar,
And coolly asks for more;
He opens everything he sees—
Except the entry door!

He talks about his fragile health,
And tells me of the pains
He suffers from a score of ills,
Of which he ne'er complains;
And how he struggled once with death
To keep the fiend at bay;
On themes like those away he goes—
But never goes away.

He tells me of the carping words
Some shallow critic wrote,
And every precious paragraph
Familiarly can quote;
He thinks the writer did me wrong;
He'd like to run him through!
He says a thousand pleasant things—
But never says "Adieu!"

Whene'er he comes—that dreadful man—
Disguise it as I may,
I know that, like an autumn rain,
He'll last throughout the day.
In vain I speak of urgent tasks,
In vain I scold and pout;
A frown is no extinguisher—
It does not put him out!

I mean to take the knocker off,
Put crape upon the door,
Or hint to John that I am gone
To stay a month or more.
I do not tremble when I meet
The stoutest of my foes,
But heaven defend me from the friend
Who never, never goes!
[SAXE.

MENDING DICKENS' COAT.

Another Reminiscence of the Great Novelist.

The Newark Courier adds the following leaf to the volume of reminiscences which is being written by different admirers of Dickens scattered through the world on both sides of the water.

The following is entirely new. It comes from one to whom association with Mr. Dickens was so common as to be without novelty. He was one of the few who was wont to accompany the novelist in his daily walks. He told the story lately to a number of friends, among whom was the present writer.

"One morning—perhaps you don't recall it, Mr. Fields—Mr. Dickens came in clad peculiarly; a buff overcoat and hat to match, shoes and a cane that looked like a club. You could not go, and he beckoned to me and we started off.

"I have an odd mood on me this morning," Mr. Dickens remarked, as we walked to the outskirts of the city, bearing toward Crigie's bridge. "I call it odd, because it is not the mood which nature designed to be my characteristic one. I am an author. Now I feel just like acting. Perhaps these readings have contributed to make the feeling tend to be habitual. But I could act—." He glanced up, and I saw flit across his face the lights and shadows of half a dozen different characters, as though the remembrance of them, in rapid succession, had caused them to be reflected in his own person as they passed. "I am a singular compound," he said. "Generally I am cast down till I work. Characters come and go, but my exterior usually shows no signs thereof—characters old and new—now I could act them."

He looked straight before him over the long bridge, and we increased our pace and hurried through the Port and through Cambridge, this time right on past the college, due northwest, past Porter's in North Cambridge, and a sign told us we were on the road to Arlington. We soon came upon that town, lying on the plain, with its pretty steeples, and the range of hills beyond it, over which blew a keen west wind, as exhilarating as ever I breathed. Indeed, the air had invigorated us all the while. It was a good six miles walk, when Spy Pond came into view. Mr. Dickens came to a standstill near where the main street and a back road met. He stopped and looked over a white fence at the pond. Up the road a quarter of a mile, past a church with a graceful steeple, was a house that stood with its windows looking down the street. Mr. Dickens fixes his eyes upon that house.

"Bill," he said in a sort of soliloquy. "Bill Sykes tore his coat, and Nancy mended it for him. He paid her by thrusting the needle into her flesh—the villain—and yet at this moment I feel like personating Bill Sykes." He slipped his buff overcoat slightly from his shoulders with a sudden strain. I heard a rip. "That will do," said he. "Come," and on we walked. He stopped at the door of the house before mentioned and rung. The moment the hand of some one inside, coming in repose to the ringing was heard on the door knob, a transformation came over Mr. Dickens. He stood there, and old man—the very "Grandfather" of his own story. The old Curiosity Shop. A pale faced girl opened the door. Her large eyes rested on the unturned face of the old man, whose eyes were lifted to hers. "Nell," he said, in an indescribable, pathetic tone of voice, "is this Nell? I've been looking for her all this weary while, and if you—if you are—. My eyes are old. They tell me you were buried. Speak-Nell!"

"What do you want?" asked the girl, wonderingly.

"I know Nell will mend my coat for me. These are her eyes. Will you Nell?"

"His coat is really torn," said I, for she looked as though she was about to run away. "Look."

"Grandma will," said the girl, and we entered.

I was in advance of Mr. Dickens. In the sitting room to which the girl led the way sat an old lady in a chair sewing.

"Gandma is blind," said the girl.

"What—and sews?"

"Sews, eh?" responded a gruff voice from the hall-way. We turned, and then I observed that Mr. Dickens had not yet come in.

"But can she thread a needle?" I said, for the purpose of retaining the attention of the child, who looked somewhat startled. "You do that for her?"

"O, no," said the girl. "She does it herself."

"Who is the gentleman?" asked the old lady. "You see I get along well enough with this needle. It has a slit through to the eye, and I press the thread through. Here, let me show you," and she threaded the needle to satisfy my curiosity.

"Sews, eh?" again resounded the gruff voice behind us. The girl turned with a start, and gazed at the figure that now stood half reclining against the door-post. It was Mr. Dickens; but I should hardly have recognized him. It was Bill Sykes, rather, in costume, in facial expression, in the stony and blear-eyed sullenness and ferocity of the character. The girl shrank away from before him. "Sews, eh? Sew my coat, then; and be quick about it, d'ye hear?"

He flung the coat towards the old lady, and, with ruffianly deliberation, seated himself. The child clung in terror to her grandmother, and it was just at this moment that the horrible hardness of Mr. Dickens' face began to retreat. A smile glimmered at one end of his cheek. The smile crept slowly around over the face. A few movements of hand and handkerchief and the hideous paleness of the face gave way to a rubicund hue. The nose received a touch, and then stood out red and jolly. Human kindness, simplicity and jollity lightened up the face and gleamed from the eyes. The attitude was changed.

"And the blind old grandma sews, eh? Let's see, let's see, my child, a needle that threads itself almost?" And Captain Cuttle stood before us. "And he's drowned, ain't he? Florence, my child.—Come, the farce is over."

Suddenly Mr. Dickens rose to his feet. He slipped his hand into his pocket and drew out a bill. I saw the figure 20 on it.

"There, child," he said, "take it to please me. I almost thought I had met with little Nell, verily in the flesh. Good bye, child. Be good to your grandma."

We left the house, and I must say I was sorry when the play was over.

More Advice to Young Ladies.

First. You are perfect idiots to go on in this way. Your bodies are the most beautiful of God's creations. In the Continental galleries I always saw groups of people gathered about the pictures of women. It was not passion; the gazers were just as likely to be women as men; it was because of the wondrous beauty of a woman's body.

Now, stand with me at my office window, and see a lady pass. There goes one! Now, isn't that a pretty looking object? A big hump, three big lumps, a wilderness of crimps and frills, a hauling up of the dress here and there, an enormous, hideous mass of false hair or bark piled on top on her head, surmounted by a little flat, ornamented with bits of lace, birds' tails, &c., &c. The shop windows tell us, all day long, of the paddings, whalebones and steel springs, which occupy most of space within that outside rig.

In the name of all the simple, sweet sentiments which cluster around a home, I would ask, how is a man to fall in love with such a piece of compound, double twisted, touch-me-not artificials, as you see in that wriggling curiosity.

Secondly, with that wasp waist, squeezing your lungs, stomach, liver and other vital organs, into one half their natural size, and with that long trail dragging on the ground, how can any man of sense, who knows that life is made up of use, of service, of work, how can he take such a partner? He must be desperate, indeed, to unite himself for life with such a fettered, half-breathing ornament!

Thirdly, your bad dress and lack of exercise lead to bad health, and men wisely fear that instead of a helpmate they would get an in valid to take care of. This bad health in you, just as in men, makes the mind as well as the body faddled and effeminate. You have no power, no magnetism! I know you giggle freely and use big adjectives, such as "splendid," "awful," but then this don't deceive us; we can see through it all. You are superficial, affected, silly; you have none of that womanly strength and warmth which are so assuring and attractive to man. Why you became so childish and weak-minded that you refuse to wear decent names even, and insist upon baby names. Instead of Helen, Margaret and Elizabeth, you affect Nellie, Maggie and Lizzie. When your brothers were babies you called them Robby, Dicky and Johnny; but when they grow up to manhood, no more of that silly trash if you please. But I know a woman of 25 years, and she is as big as both my grandfathers, put together, who insists on being called Kitty, and her real name is Catharine; although her brain is big enough to conduct affairs of State, she does nothing but giggle, cover up her face with her fan, and exclaim once in four minutes, "Don't now, you are real mean."

How can a man propose a life partnership to such a silly goose? My dear girls, you must, if you would get husbands, and decent ones, dress in plain, neat, becoming garments, and talk like sensible, earnest sisters.

You say that the most sensible men are crazy after these butterflies of fashion. I beg your pardon, it is not so. Occasionally a man of brilliant success may marry a silly, weak woman, but, as I have heard women say a hundred times, that the most sensible men choose women without sense, is simply absurd. Nineteen times in twenty sensible men choose sensible women. I grant you that in company they are very likely to chat and toy with those overdressed and forward creatures, but they don't ask them to go to the altar with them.

Fourthly. Among the young men in the matrimonial market, only a very small number are independantly rich, and in America such very rarely make good husbands. But the number of those who are just beginning in life, who are filled with a noble ambition, who have a future, is very large. These are worth having. But such will not, they dare not, ask you to join them while they see you so idle, so silly, and so gorgeously attired. Let them see that you are industrious, economical, with habits that secure your health and strength, that your life is earnest and real, that you would be willing to begin at the beginning in life with the man you would consent to marry, then marriage will become the rule, and not, as now, the exception.

GREEN APPLES.

Pull down the bough, Bob! Isn't this fun?
Now give it a shake, and—there goes one!
Now put your thumb up to the other, and see
If it isn't as mellow as mellow can be!
I know by the stripe
It must be ripe!
That's one apiece for you and me.

Green, are they? Well, no matter for that,
Sit down on the grass and we'll have a chat;
And I'll tell you what old Parson Bute
Said last Sunday of unripe fruit.
"Life," said he,
"Is a bountiful tree,
Heavily laden with beautiful fruit.

"For the youth there's love, just streaked with red,
And great joys hanging just over the head;
Happiness, honor and great estate,
For those who patiently work and wait;
Blessings," said he,
"Of every degree,
Ripening early and ripening late.

"Take them in season, pluck and eat,
And the fruit is wholesome, the fruit is sweet;
But, O my friends!"—here he gave a rap
On his desk like a regular thunder clap.
And made such a bang
Old Deacon Lang
Woke up out of his Sunday nap.

"Green fruit," he said, "God would not bless;
But half life's sorrow and bitterness,
Half the evil and ache and crime
Came from tasting before their time
The fruits Heaven sent."
Then on he went,
To his Fourthly and Fifthly—wasn't it prime?

But, I say, Bob! we fellows don't care
So much for a mouthful of apple or pear;
But what we like is the fun of the thing,
When the fresh wind blows, and the hang-birds bring
Home grubs, and sing
To their young ones, a-swing
In their basket-nest, tied up by its string.

I like apples in various ways;
They're first rate roasted before the blaze
Of a winter fire; and O my eyes!
Aren't they nice, though, made in pies?
I scarce ever saw
One cooked or raw,
That wasn't good for a boy of my size!

But shake your fruit from an orchard tree,
And the tune of the brook and the hum of the bee,
And the chipmonks chippering every minute,
And the clear sweet note of the gay little linnet,
And the grass and the flowers,
And the long summer hours,
And the flavor of sun and breeze are in it!

But this is a hard one! Why don't we
Leave them another week on the tree?
Is yours as bitter? Give us a bite!
Ah, the taste of it puckers
My mouth like a sucker's!
I vow, I believe the old parson was right!

THE FORTUNES OF WAR.

Capitulations of Modern History.

The *Neuen Wiener Tagblatt*, under the above heading, gives the following interesting details:—The capitulation of Sedan is a singularly remarkable event, inasmuch as, since King Francis I. of France, no monarch has ever been taken prisoner upon the immediate field of battle. On the other hand, purely military catastrophes of this kind have occurred several times during the past two centuries. We think that by giving the principal details of these occurrences to our readers we shall enable them to compare past events with those of the last few days. The principal catastrophes are as follow:

1700. Capitulation at Narwa. A Russian army of 60,000 men surrendered to Charles XII. of Sweden.

1709. Capitulation at Pultowa. On the day after the battle at Pultowa the remains of the Swedish army surrendered to Peter the Great of Russia.

1713. Capitulation of Tonning, in Schleswig. A Swedish army, under General Steenbock, surrendered to the allied Russian and Danish armies.

1756. Capitulation of Pirna. The Saxon army, finding itself hemmed in on all sides, surrendered to Frederick the Great of Prussia.

1757. Capitulation of Kloster Seven. The Duke of Cumberland, with 20,000 English troops, concluded a capitulation with the French, in consequence of which the English troops quitted Germany.

1760. Capitulation of Maren. A Prussian division of 10,000 men, under General Von Fink, surrendered to the Austrians. The cavalry cut their way through.

1781. Capitulation of Yorktown. An English army of 8,000 men, under Lord Cornwallis, laid down their arms before the North American General Washington.

1805. Capitulation of Ulm. The Austrian Field Marshal Mack surrendered with 32,000 men to Napoleon I. The cavalry commanded by the Grand Duke Ferdinand, cut their way through the enemy.

1806. Capitulation of Prenzlau. The Prussian General Prince Hohenlohe surrendered himself and 16,000 men, mostly cavalry, to the French Marshals Berthier and Murat.

1806. Capitulation of Ratkau, near Lubeck. The Prussian General Blucher surrendered himself with 10,000 men, subject to being allowed to march off with honors of war but without arms to Marshal Bernadotte.

1808. Capitulation of Baylen. The French General Dupon surrendered with 19,000 men to the Spanish army under General Palafox.

1808. Capitulation of Cintra. The French Marshal Junot, with more than 20,000 men, surrendered to the English army under Sir Arthur Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington).

1813. Capitulation of Kulm. The French General Vandamme surrendered with 15,000 men to the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. The cavalry cut their way through the enemy.

1849. Capitulation of Vilagos. The Hungarian army, under General Georgey, 23,000 men strong, surrendered to the Russians.

1865. Capitulation of Virginia. General Lee, with 30,000 men, surrendered at Appomatox Court House, south of Richmond, to the Federal General Grant.

1865. Capitulation of South Carolina. The Confederate Generals Johnson and Beauregard, with 30,000 men, surrendered to the Federal General Sherman.

1866. Capitulation of Langenzalza. The Hanoverian army of 19,000 men surrender to the Prussian unders General Vogel von Falkenstein.

1870. Capitulation at Sedan. The French reserve army, composed of 83,000 men, under Marshal McMahon, surrendered to the allied German forces commanded by the King of Prussia. The Emperor Napoleon III. was made prisoner.

What Shall We Do With Boys?

What shall parents do who live in towns and cites? What shall professional men do, whose children cannot participate in their parents' work?

Instead of keeping them anxiously indoors, thrust them out as much as possible. Do not let watching becoming spying. Let children have sports and companions, and unwatched liberty. Put them upon their honor. Boys will early respond to this. Do not make too much of their mistakes and faults. How can one be a child and not be full of faults? Explain their mistakes gently. Be patient! Wait for them! Children must have time to grow—somebody had to wait for you. Never let fear make a gulf between the child and you. Within due bounds, liberty is the best thing for a child, as it is for a man. It will lead to irregularities, but out of these will come experience, and gradually self-control. The object of all family government is to teach children to get along without being governed. They must be trusted; even if they abuse it, they must be trusted. Keep them busy with pleasant work if possible. Awaken in them curiosity about the things which lie around them. A very little instruction will make children curious of plants, minerals, natural history, of literary curiosities, autographs, postage-stamps collections, and a thousand things which will inspire pleasure in their reason rather than in their appetities.

Never scold children, but soberly and quietly reprove. Do not employ shame, except in extreme cases. The suffering is acute, and it hurts self-respect in a child to reprove it before the family. To ridicule it, to tread down its feelings ruthlessly, is to wake in its bosom malignant feelings. A child is defenseless; he is not allowed to argue. He is often tried, condemned and exeuted in a second. He finds himself of little use. He is put at things he don't care for, and withheld from things he does like: he is made the convenience of grown-up people; is hardly supposed to have any rights, except in a corner, as it were; is sent hither and thither; made to get up or sit down for every body's convenience but his own; is snubbed and catechised until he learns to dodge government and elude authority, and then be whipped for being "such a lying whelp that no one can belive you."

Well, well; girls may have the hardest time of it in after life, but for the first fifteen years the boys are the sufferers.—[Beecher, in the Christian Union.

BELEAGUERED PARIS.

Seiges Sustained by the French Capital.

The Volontaire has published an interesting account of the sieges which Paris has sustained during the Christian era. The first goes back to the year 53 before our era. At that time the whole of Paris was comprised in the isle which we call the cite. The Roman General Labrennes, having made himself master of the banks of the Seine, prepared to invade the isle of the city when the Parisians, seeing the impossibility of defending their position, set fire to their houses and withdrew to the neighboring heights, where a terrible fight soon took place. The Parisians fought with the greatest courage, but they were forced to give way before the numbers and the skill of the Romans. The Romans kept possession of Paris for 530 years, and extended it on both banks.

In 465 Childeric I., son of Merovee, and chief of the Franks, drove out the Romans.

In 845 the Normans, attracted by the richness of the capital, its churches, and its monasteries, made an attack on the town, plundered and burned it.

In 856 these same Noman brigands again advanced upon Paris. The inhabitants left the town, after having burned it.

In 861 the barbarians renewed their attacks, but having twice been ruined by them, the town presented nothing for them seize upon. Worn out with these continued disasters, the Parisians set to work to surround their city with fortifications. The walls were not completed when the hordes of the Nomans, numbering 30,000, encamped before Paris. The Parisians defended themselves with a constancy and a tenacity that the Normans could not overcome. The seige lasted for more than a year, 885-887. The Normans, worn out with so long a seige, were about to retire, when King Charles le Gros hoisted the flag of truce, and soon after signed the most disgraceful capitulation that has ever been concluded, without consulting the citizens of Paris, on the ground that he had the right to make war and peace at his own discretion. All he gained by it was his dethronement.

In 1358 the Dauphin made the seige of Paris in vain.

In 1359 the King of England was not more successful.

1420 Paris was taken by the English, who held it for sixteen years.

In 1427 Charles the Seventh endeavored to retake Paris, but the English drove him back.

1462 the Duke of Burgundy could only ravage the suburbs.

In 1464 Count Charlois, after having encircled the town, attacked it in several directions in vain.

1536 Paris was again protected by its walls from the army of Charles Quint.

Under Henry the Second and under Henry the Fourth Paris sustained a seige which has become famous in history (1593).

Finally, on the 31st of March, 1815, the gates of Paris were opened to the allied armies by treason. The people preserved a mournful silence as that saw the ranks of the enemy defiling through its streets. But in the best quarters flowers and crowns were profusely thrown upon the Northern armies. The intrepid population of the Faubourgs, especially those who the day before had rushed to the defense of the town, displayed sufficient hostility by their demeanor to inspire uneasiness among these foreign soldiers. It is believed that, had they been certain of the support of the bourgeoisie, the Faubourg party would have attacked the enemy in the streets and on the boulevards.

Paris is entering on its sixteenth siege, and to-day it possesses strong walls, forts that are well situated, and valiant defenders. Paris flucted nec mergitur.

Women's Dress—Waist or Shoulders?

This is the point that I wish to impress on my lady readers—that their clothing should be suspended from the shoulders rather than from the waist or hips, because the shoulders from their form and position are better adapted as points of support, those portions of the shoulders on which braces or suspenders rest being formed mainly of bony parts, which have hardly any other office to perform than to furnish points of attachment for the muscles, and for support for the arms, and it is unnecessary for the braces to press heavily on any part of the chest that is actively employed in respiration. That is why the shoulders should be used for the support of the clothing; and now we will show why the waist should not be used. On the freedom of the female from all undue abdominal pressure, as well in the single as in the married state, depends not only the health, but the very existence of their offspring—our entire race. The organs affected by such pressure are complicated and delicate in their structure, and if confined or pressed in any way become subject to those innumerable "diseases of women" which were but little known among the sex until the introduction of the tight corset and waistbands, and the dragging skirt, and which increase in frequency as fashion increases the innovations and styles of dress designed merely to please the eye (but generally failing in this even) without the least regard to the comfort or health of the wearer. Men, who would not be liable to suffer one-half the injury that women are liable to, rarely wear their clothing suspended in this way, the light weight of the trousers even being supported from the shoulders by braces. That the abdomen is not as well fitted as the shoulders for the support of the clothing, should be evident to any one from their different form and construction, the latter being bony and resisting in character, while the parts about the waist are soft and yielding; the superior shape and position of the shoulders is a great point in their favor. Women forget—indeed many are never aware of it—that the abdominal muscles have important offices to perform in addition to the part they play in respiration. This is another indication of the great want of education in the physical constitution of our bodies, which is so apparent in even those classes of society where no pains or expense are spared to make the pupil's education perfect; yet the "one thing needful" is neglected. This applies to both sexes; and until the rising generation is taught something of the construction and organization of the bodies, we cannot expect to have a healthy race of men and women. If a band be tied tightly around a muscle in any part of the body so as to prevent its natural contraction, the substance of the muscle will gradually waste away, become smaller in size, and, in time, lose all its power. This is just the way that the muscles of the chest and abdomen are affected by tight lacing. Every physician is familiar with the thin, attenuated appearance of these muscles in women who have been in the habit of wearing tight corsets and bands.

Women in the lower orders of society, despite their vicissitudes of hard labor, exposure, want and suffering, as a general thing suffer less in this way than their more favored sisters of the upper orders, for the reason, I think, that the poor cannot afford the luxury of tight corsets, and their active duties preclude them wearing their skirts and dresses as tight as the fair ladies whose hands are never soiled by labor, and whose shoulders never bore a burden.

This question of the relative merits of the shoulders and waist as points of support for the clothing, has long been discussed, and many arguments have been advanced in support of both modes, but the preponderance of testimony is decidedly in favor of the shoulders. It is said that straps over the chest will impede respiration; and so they will, if improperly worn, but a little judgement will easily remedy this defect. It is also said they will restrict muscular motion and freedom of exercise of the arms; but this will not be effected one-half as readily by braces over the shoulders as by the tight-fitting waists of dresses that are worn now. No woman can make her hands meet quickly over her head with the arms extended at full length, with any comfort, while tied up in one of the fashionable costumes of to-day; and the objection that braces prevent respiration is not valid, for they can be so arranged that they need not interfere with the movement of the chest in any way.—Good Health.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

How Business is Transacted Through Promissory Notes.

It is not generally known that when a promissory note held by the great Bank of France—which discounts $1,000,000,000 of bills receivable every year—falls due, the drawer does not need to go or send to the bank to pay it. He stays in his counting room or shop, and a runner, called a garcon de recettes, calls on him for the money. The city of Paris is divided into 15 districts, called brigades, which are under the charge of brigadiers. Each brigadier has under his orders ten garcons de recettes, clad in uniform, wearing cocked hats and carrying on their breasts a plate engraved with the words, "Banque du France." For greater security, their portfolios are chained to their persons. The bills are presented at the residence or place of business of the drawer by the runners, on the day when they fall due, and in the evening the brigadier counts the sum received in his district, and hands over the amount to the cashier. In case of non-payment, the runners leave at the debtor's house a little square piece of paper at the head of which is printed the words, "La Banque du France," and on which is written a memorandum of the hour and the particular desk at the bank where and when the debtor can go to take up his note. This supplementary settlement takes place in the latter part of the afternoon, in a basement of the bank, where the delinquent finds behind a grating that one of the hundred and fifty runners who called at his residence; the brigadiers are present to hear complaints. "Nothing is more singular," says a writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, from which we gain these details, "or better calculated to excite the curiosity of the looker-on, than this crowd huddled together in a confined apartment, and composed of persons of both sexes and of every age. What effort, what running about during the day, to make up the sum due, and to save the credit already somewhat tainted by this first delay! In the evening the unpaid notes are handed over to be put in suit, and many debtors hurry the next morning to the ushers to pay up before their notes go to protest." The runners merit a particular mention. They are men whose characters have been proved by long service, and they sometimes collect in bank notes and specie over $100,000 a day, returning faithfully in the evening to render an account to their chiefs. Nevertheless, none of them get over $600 or $700 a year in gold. The Bank of France sometimes discounts notes for amounts as small as two or three francs, and in 1868 more than 80,000 were for sums between 11 and 50 francs.

A Nut that Burglars Cannot Crack.

The London correspondent of the Boston Commonwealth narrates the following:

A stranger in Threadneedle street, standing in the narrow thoroughfare, shortly before ten o'clock in the morning, would have his curiosity aroused by the number of well-dressed men whom he would see entering a silversmith's shop, and in a few minutes reappearing with small Japan boxes under their arms. If by further chance it so happened he was at the same spot between five and six o'clock in the evening, he would probably observe the same young man return to deposit the same Japan boxes on the same shop. The explanation is simple. The boxes, which contain the unbanked securities and cash of merchants and brokers, are locked up for the night in the silversmith's strong room, built in an excavation of sand rock far below the surface of the street, and upon which falls, when closed up for the night, a considerable flow of water. The merchants and brokers pay a rent for the use of this secure depository; and acting no doubt upon this idea, a Mr. Streeter, an extensive jeweller, intends to give the wealthy possessors of costly jewels the opportunity of using his "Chatwood safe," with its hydro-pneumatic envelope and patent water-level gauge. This safe stands on the floor of his shop, and is open to daylight. It rests upon a foundation of many details, and of sufficient solidity to sustain more than ten times sixty tons, the weight of the safe itself, which is encased in concrete, embedded in which is a water-chamber connected with an apparatus and air-tubes to give timely warning of sinister assaults. Besides this security, the safe is burglar-proof, engineer-proof, gunpowder-proof, chemical-proof, miner-proof, and expert or dexterity-proof. It cannot be fused, melted, wedged, or bored, nor can the lock of the door, which weighs six tons, be picked or tampered with by the most skilled manipulator without bringing down upon himself a detector. The key consists of four parts, each in the possession of different persons, so that danger is averted in that direction; while, supposing the whole key lost, the wards of the lock admit of no fewer than two thousand variations, and a new key could be made that would render the old one perfectly useless. Granting, however, the possibility of a successful breaking into the safe, it would require sixty hours to accomplish the feat; and, as before stated, the first blow, nay, the merest scratch of the operator would at once be shown by the index of a patent water-gauge level. The inventor is relieved of a good deal of anxiety in the protection the safe affords for his own valuable stock, and already many wealthy clients have secured paces in it for the safe keeping of their jewels and title deeds.

RAILROAD SIGNALS.

An Interesting Chapter on Whistles, Flags, Fingers and Electric Batteries.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

To at least two-thirds of the general traveling public the diabolical yells of the steam-whistle on the engine, the mysterious waving of flags and the pantomimic gestures of the hands by those employed on trains are but as a sealed book. As a knowledge of these signals may sometimes avert or at least mitigate accidents, it may be well to explain some of them to the uninitiated.

Upon nearly all roads in this country the numbers of sounds of the steam-whistle represent the same orders or warnings; but on the Erie railway in one or two instances the rule is exactly reversed. Thus upon that road one clear and sharp whistle means danger, and repeated quickly signifies that the danger is imminent, while upon other roads it is simply a note of go ahead or of warning when approaching a crossing or station. Those accustomed to traveling upon the Erie road, and who understand the whistles as there used, frequently, therefore, make ludicrous mistakes when upon other lines. Others, however, when upon the Erie are in constant dread of their lives, hearing often the two quick whistles, which upon their own line means danger, but which, as there heard, means all right.

Premising, therefore, that these whistles, namely, one and two notes, are reversed upon the Erie, we will proceed. One whistle may be in most cases set down as the signal for going ahead, releasing the brakes by the brakemen, and of warning when approaching a depot or crossing. Two sharp and decisive whistles mean danger, and when repeated in pairs, signify that the same is close at hand. The passenger should then avoid, above everything, the evil habit of sticking his head out of the window of his car, dangerous at any time, but doubly so then. Three whistles are the signal that the train is about to back or retrace its steps, but are seldom heard by ordinary passengers, the signal being more often used in drilling trains in the yards.

Whenever stoppage of a train takes place upon the track, a watchman is at once sent to the rear with flag or lantern to notify and stop following trains. It is to recall him to his train that the next signal of four long whistles is used. An engine nearing certain stations will sometimes herald its approach with a number of sharp quick whistles, which have the effect of setting a dozen men around that station running to a given point. The call is for wood, and, like the supposed use of a word by some birds, may be said to be exactly as if the engine said: "Wood, wood, wood," and repeated it *ad infinitum*. Certain roads and the engineers thereof arrange codes of whistles to suit themselves, differing in the number of sounds and the time between them, all of which are, as a general rule, of little interest to anybody but themselves, and refer principally to greetings, &c., and may rightly be designated as the gossip of the road.

Flags in this country are of three colors, red, white and green, and refer to danger, safety and precaution. It is a much debated question as to what color is best adapted for a distant railroad signal, but all authorities agree upon the fact that red is less easily distinguished than many other colors. Violet is said to be the color that can be seen at the greatest distance, and the one which does not blend itself into the colors of the general landscape, foliage of trees, &c. Red, however, is the old stand-by, and preserves its post as a signal of extreme danger. No train may pass a red flag, no matter in whose hands it may be, and the smallest child has the power to stop an express train, but of course not the power to prevent getting into trouble for the same afterwards. A red lantern at night serves a similar purpose, but as occasionally the light and bearer may be not noticed by a careless engineer, the flagman has the privilege of throwing his lantern at the glass windows of the cab of the engine, which will necessarily call attention to the fact of something being wrong. Torpedoes, small affairs which are fastened by wires to the track, but which, when passed over by the engine, explode with a wonderful amount of noise, are furnished all brakemen by the railroad authorities, and are freely used at night. The white flag is all over the world a symbol [illegible] railroads to signify that trains may proceed in safety. The green flag is on many roads used as a signal of precaution to trains to run slowly when passing over unsafe pieces of track, or when possible danger may result from the usual high rate of speed.

Upon other roads, however, the same signal is given by waving both a red and a white flag together. The green attains a celebrity at least one day in the month, which is not accorded to that of any other color. If an engine is seen carrying green flags, the signal is understood by employes on the railroad that the paymaster of the road will come by the next day to distribute his funds.

Passengers upon trains may often have seen engineers and others employed on the road, saluting each other by motions of the hand and displays of certain figures. While there is no regular rule for these signals, they have become generally so understood and used everywhere. The open hand sign for "all right," and is a salutary sign. The displaying of one, two, three, or four fingers means the number of trains that are following, and is an answer to the question as to any query of the kind, which is asked by a railroad man upon the track or by a passing engineer, and which is expressed by first closing the hand and then opening it. The answer is given by closing the fist if no trains are following, and giving their number if any are behind. To ask the question, "How near is the next following train?" which may be asked by the engineer or conductor of the telegraph agent, or by a track master or other official, of the engineer, the hands spread open are placed nearly together and then the arms are thrown back. The answer as to whether they are close behind or still some way back is given by describing an imaginary distance with the open hands, the nearness to which they are together signifying the closeness of the trains.

In these days of electric switches, semaphores, and patent signals of every description, it would seem as if collisions, accidents from neglected switches and open bridges would or should be impossible. Yet such accidents do occur every day, and railroad superintendents search in vain for sure and certain methods to avert them. The electric switch would seem to be a most excellent preventive against a neglected switch, yet railroad companies do not as a general thing use them at any but the most important points, such as entrances to large stations, when arriving at bridges, &c.

The alarms given by these switches are entirely beyond the control of every person, so that meddling with them for an evil purpose is impossible. Wherever they are placed is also erected a small tower, upon the top of which are windows. The tower is connected, no matter whether the distance is one or a thousand yards, with the switch by means of an underground wire, and contains a bell, galvanic battery and a red flag. Upon the severance of the connection with the battery by the opening of the switch the flag appears in the windows and the bell sets up a most dreadful clatter. At night a light in the tower is seen through the red flag, which is the danger signal with the bell. The expense of these batteries and their towers and connecting wires is their only drawback.

An old preventive against running through an open drawbridge is yet in use on some roads, and consists of a gallows-like erection, raised over the track several hundred yards from the bridge, add from which is suspended a large and heavy board, which swings like the old-fashioned signboard of an inn. A wire rope connects the board with the bridge, and upon the drawbridge being opened, the board is lowered till it swings about on a level with the bottom of the smokestack of a locomotive. Should an engineer not see that the lights or flags are set for danger and dash onward, the board will immediately arouse him to a sense of his peril by clattering over the smoke-stack, steam whistle and cab of his engine, and, perhaps, carrying away one, if not all, of those useful appendages to his locomotive. The remedy is a forcible one, but is one that has at least the merit of being effective.

Some ingenious and enterprising enthusiast has, however, invented a plan which he claims insures entire safety from collisions, and which it is to be hoped may be found practicable and adopted by roads generally. He proposes to fix batteries at places along the line, and distant about a mile apart, each being coupled with a tower, light and bell. Wires are to run the entire length of the line, and so long as the pressure of a train is upon each mile of the track the bell, flag or light of that mile will so proclaim it.

CITY WATER.

A Hoosier and His Gal at the Exposition.

[From the Cincinnati Times, 7th.]

Among the numerous visitors at the Exposition yesterday afternoon were a couple of our country cousins from Indiana, or, as the male biped expressed it, from "Otter Creek township, Ripley county, State of Indiana." The Hoosier State is noted for the number of large, uncouth-looking people who owe their unusual development—heavenward, at least—to the salubrious climate to be found in this rapidly-growing State. If there be one place in the State more prolific of great, overgrown, awkward, uncouth galoots and galootesses, that place is Otter Creek township. We may be prejudiced against this locality, and we should hide our heads in shame if we were not.

But to our story. This particular couple yesterday afternoon were doing the Exposition. Of course the innumerable objects gathered there were sources of much wonderment to them, and they gave expression to their approbation of surprise in expressions, if not the most elegant, at least hearty, as well as amusing.

At last the "gal," whose name appeared to be Jerusha, intimated to Reube that she was suffering for a drink of water, and he, not caring a "continental durn" for expenses, started in search of some place where water could be found. Observing one of Babcock's fire extinguishers—of which there are a number in the building, charged and ready in case of fire—he broke for it, under the impression that it was a hydrant.

"Here, Rusha," says he, "is one of them tarnal new-fangled city notions, where we can get a drink."

"Why, Reube, what is that?"

"That? why, that's a hydrant, of course. You can't fool me on any of your patent notions. I'm posted. I've been to town afore, I have."

Rusha, whose confidence in her "feller" elicited our unqualified admiration, took all he said as being go pel, but seemed puzzled, nevertheless.

"Why, Reube," says she, "how do you drink out o' this jimcrack concern?"

"Just take hold o' that brass concern" (indicating the nozzle), "and put it in your mouth, and I'll show yeou sights, by ginger."

Rusha did as directed. Applying the nozzle to the capacious orifice in her frontispiece, she waited events; nor did she wait long, for Reube, turning the cock, Rusha uttered a scream, and with what spitting, sputtering, and making wry faces, Reube saw more sights than he ever dreampt of. At length Rusha got her mouth cleared.

"Thunder and Mars, Reube, what on earth do you call that stuff? Why, it's bitterer than gall."

"Oh pshaw, Rusha, you're green. Why, that's Ohio river water. It's not near as good as the water in your dad's well, not by a long chalk. But it's the only kind city folks has. Let *me* show you how to drink it."

So saying Reube opened what nature intended for a mouth, but what would answer for a model for a traveling cellar door, and putting the nozzle there gave the cock another turn and took one swallow, when he, too, cavorted and tore around as though a hornet had mistaken his mouth for its nest.

"Well, goll. I'll be gosh almighty, goll darn'd. May I be eternally flabbergasted and cut to bits, if that ain't the rottenest, tarnalest, orneriest, stinking water I ever did taste. Tell you what it is, Rusha, that's some of that new kind of water city folks have got to drinking. Sulphur water they call it. I always heern tell that it tasted like rotten eggs, and that's them, sure, and no mistake. Let's go to the hotel, Rusha, for I begin to feel squamish in my insards." So saying Reube and Rusha walked off, while the large number of visitors who witnessed the scene were making the buildings shake, and bursting their sides with laughter over their ludicrous blunder.

"JONES!"

A Good One on Judge Andrews.

[From the Carlisle Mercury.]

During the session of the Circuit Court, Judge Phister, whilst addressing the jury, in a case in which Judge Andrews, of Fleming county, was an opposing counsel, told a good thing on the latter. He said that sometime since he and the Judge, together with several other persons, were on their way to attend court in one of the mountain counties in this judicial district, and as they rode along the road they saw at a distance a countryman approaching them. One of the party, Judge Andrews, himself, we believe, suggested that they go in single file, some distance apart, and as each one passed the stranger he should be addressed as Mr. Jones, to see what effect it would have upon him. The novel suggestion met with approval, and, as the first of the party met the stranger, he saluted him with, "Good morning, Mr. Jones." Party No. 2, when about to pass him, said, "How are you, Mr. Jones?" and so on until all but Judge Andrews had passed "Mr. Jones." The latter possessed enough of sensitiveness to see that he was the object of a joke, and, as Judge A. was puckering his lips, preparing to give the usual salutation, he said, "Now, damn you, you call me Mr. Jones like them other fellows did, and I'll knock hell out of you. A joke's a joke, but I'll let you know it's gone far enough. My name ain't Jones, and you are a damned liar if you say it is." The Judge saw that the fellow was in earnest, and smilingly rejoined: "Why, my dear fellow, I don't know your name, and didn't intend to call you Mr. Jones." He passed on to his friends, and "Mr. Jones" went his way. The party had a hearty laugh at this good thing on the Judge, and the Judge himself joined in it. Phister says that to this day Andrews hesitates in calling a man Jones even if he knows that to be his name.

☞ A letter from Tours in the Weser Zeitung describes the Foreign Legion that has been formed there, mustering about 1,000 men. Belgians and Hanoverians are the predominant element, but there are also Scandinavians, Dutchmen, Spaniards, Italians, Greeks, Turks, Russians, Americans, and even several negroes and one Laplander. There are Poles, as a matter of course, and the confusion of tongues may be imagined. Discipline, as may be supposed with such people, is still lax, and the *morale* of the legion is not the best. A sergeant has had an arm cut off in a brawl, and not only fights, but thefts are not uncommon. Six hundred of the worst vagabonds have already been sent to Africa for the improvement of their morals. There is at present no uniform. One wears crimson trowsers and a civilian coat, another a military tunic and ordinary trousers, a third a complete uniform, but without the proper head-gear. The *tout ensemble* is very ludicrous. Their diet is even more than frugal—mostly only soup and wheaten bread.

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1870.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVES. Day.	ARRIVES. Nt.	CLOSES. Day.	CLOSES. Nt.
Cin. & Eastern	8:30 A.M. 11:30 5:00 P.M.	10:30	8:15	10:00 12:00
Indianapolis and Chicago	1:00	12:00	1:00	12:00
St. Louis	8:30	9:00	1:00	9:15 12:00
Memphis, Cl'ksville & New Orleans	7:00 A.M.	10:30	7:30 A.M. 2:00 P.M.	.....
Nashville, Chattanooga, &c.	7:00 A.M. 2:00 "	10:30	7:30 A.M. 5:00 P.M.	12:00
Lebanon & Richmond Branch Railroad	2:00	.....		12:00
Bardstown Br'ch	8:00	.....	2:00	.....
Lexington and Frankfort	11:30	7:00	2:00	12:00
L. & F. Way Mails				12:00
Cincinnati Mail Boats	6:30	.....	9:00	.....
Evansville Mail Boat (leaves daily except Sundays)	8:30		8:30	
New Albany	1:00	9:00	1:00	12:00
Jeffersonville	7:30 A.M. 1:00	.....	1:00	12:00
North Vernon Way Mails	1:00			12:00
Shelbyville	11:30	7:00	2:00	12:00
Taylorsville St'ge (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:00	.....		12:00
Mt. Washington Stage (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:00			12:00
Shawneetown Stage (Leaves Mon. Wed. and Fri.)	.....	.....		12:00

The Monday COURIER-JOURNAL, next to our Sunday issue, has a larger amount and greater variety of interesting news and miscellaneous matter than any other issue during the week. It reaches both city and country, and is especially valuable as an advertising medium.

TELEGRAMS.

The steamer China from New York arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

There was a heavy frost at Buffalo and Oswego, N. Y., yesterday morning.

Franz Darrek, a Catholic priest from Cincinnati, en route for Galveston, Texas, died on the street in St. Louis Friday, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

There was a large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting at Columbus, Indiana, yesterday. Hon. J. T. Bunch, of Kentucky, and Hon. Bayless W. Hanna both speaking.

George J. Washington, a colored pedestrian of Boston, at one o'clock yesterday morning accomplished the feat of walking thirty hours without cessation upon a plank nine feet long and one foot wide.

A fire at Nashua, New Hampshire, on Friday afternoon, destroyed Henry Lattel's building, occupied by the Globe printing works and the Nashua rod iron company. Loss about fifteen thousand dollars; partially insured.

A man known as Rev. J. R. Green alias Rev. M. M. Cumminstone, was arrested in Millville, Conn., Friday, by Boston detectives on charges of committing forgeries to the extent of $20,000 in Indiana. He will be taken to that State for trial.

W. W. Cheny has recovered ten thousand dollars from John C. Goodrich, ex-Collector of the port of Boston, for libel in charging the plaintiff with cheating the Government by the fraudulent alteration of papers in passing goods through the custom-house.

Etta E. Barstow, a school teacher in Canton, Mass., died yesterday from a brutal assault with stones made upon her on Wednesday last by four of her scholars, named Jas. Cogswell, Jeremiah and Daniel Kell, Jr., and John Coffee, who have been arrested for murder.

Dr. W. H. Jones, a prominent physician of Cleveland, Ohio, was shot and instantly killed yesterday morning by Dr. Gallentine, for alleged seduction of his wife. Gallentine immediately surrendered himself to the police, and is now under arrest, awaiting examination.

Major W. P. Offley, Deputy Postmaster and Associated Press Agent at Salt Lake, while drunk, yesterday evening, entered the editorial room of the Herald, locked the door, and tried to shoot E. L. Stone, one of the editors of the Herald, for criticising his dispatches and conduct through the columns of his paper. He was arrested.

Mrs. Celia Bickford, aged thirty-three, the widow of a deceased soldier, and her son Clarence, aged ten, residents of Haverhill, Mass., were found dead in their beds yesterday morning, with their throats cut. There is great excitement. It is supposed they were murdered to obtain a small sum of pension money lately paid to Mrs. Bickford.—Later particulars of the tragedy show that Mrs. Bickford committed suicide after killing her son.

Bazaine and the Emperor.

A startling rumor comes from London to the effect that Bazaine has offered to surrender the army at Metz on condition that Prussia will espouse the cause of Napoleon. He is even willing, it is said, to take up arms against Republican France and join the Prussians in the subjection of Paris. Bismarck, however, declines the proposition, fearing that the army would not generally yield obedience to the intrigue. The fact that the King permitted Gen. Bourbaki, one of Bazaine's officers, to pass the Prussian lines and visit the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe gives credence to this report. But the whole thing comes from London, which has been the source of much of the war news that was false and sensational.

Trochu, Bazaine, and the Count of Paris.

The arrondissements of Mayenne, a department in the northwest of France, have chosen the Count of Paris, Gen. Trochu, and Marshal Bazaine as their representatives in the Constituent Assembly. This is an ominous mixture. The Count of Paris is the Orleans heir to the throne of France, Marshal Bazaine is thought to be still a warm advocate of Napoleon, while General Trochu is the recognized head of the French republicans.

The Fighting in the Vosges.

From what the dispatches say about the fighting in the Vosges mountains, it is evident that the new Prussian army, which recently crossed the Rhine and is invading France by way of Schelestadt and Colmar and Mulhausen, has met a force of French that it had not expected. A whole day's fighting was the result, and at the end the French forces, which were composed of raw troops, held their ground and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

The Balloons.

Paris is not wholly cut off from the outside world. Though not so sure and so fast as the steam and the lightning, her balloons serve as means of sending news to friends outside. Gambetta, one of the members of the French Government, who failed to leave Paris before the seige was perfected, has recently made his escape by this last resort, and arrived at Tours yesterday.

The Bombardment of Paris.

It is announced that the bombardment of Paris will begin early in the coming week. The Prussians will first make a formal demand for the surrender of the city.

Accidental Death.

An accident occurred at the corner of Twenty-third and Madison streets yesterday morning, by which a negro man lost his life. A number of men were engaged at work in Dan. Batman's gravel pit, near the place mentioned, and were under the control of Mr. Dixon, the foreman, when a portion of the bank at which a negro named Smith Ray was at work gave indications of falling, and the foreman called the attention of the black man to it, and advised him to be on the alert. Perceiving that the bank was falling, he hallooed to the negro and jumped out of the way, barely escaping himself. The immense body of earth fell full upon the negro, not only burying him, but breaking his legs and spine. He was a single man, aged about twenty-three years.

Stolen Property Recovered.

Mention has been made of the arrest of Hugh Mitchell and Henry Shaffer, members of a gang of youthful burglars, who have been operating in the city for some time past. Yesterday Lieut. Shelley, of the police force, recovered four gold watches which had been stolen by members of the gang. Three of them were found in the store of Mr. Wolf, near the corner of Floyd and Market, where they had been sold, and the other was sent to the jail. One of them was identified as the property of Morris Powers, and another as the property of Ed. Hughes, of Portland. The other two watches have not yet been identified.

Rev. S. H. Rivers, D. D.

The many friends of this talented gentleman, and especially the members of his own congregation, to whom he has preached the word so faithfully and so acceptably for two or three years past, will be gratified to know that he has been returned by Conference to the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church. It will be a pleasure to know that one so popular as a minister of the gospel and so useful as a citizen is to remain here for at least another year. Dr. Rivers will preach at the usual hours to-day.

RELIGIOUS.

The Annual Conference of the M. E. Church South—A Review of Its Session at Greensburg.

As a denominational gathering, there is nothing like the Annual Conference of Methodist preachers. They are not incidental—called forth by special or extraordinary circumstances—but, on the contrary, are an important feature of the denominational organism, without which the itineracy would cease to exist and the aggressiveness of the church would be arrested. As a body, Methodist Conferences afford admirable opportunities for studying many of the most important phases of human nature. They are presided over by one of the Bishops of the church, and the Conference held at Greensburg had for its presiding officer the venerable

BISHOP PAYNE,

a type of the cultivated, dignified, Christian gentleman, who, whether in or out of office, commands respect and veneration. It would be a pleasant task to analyse the character of such men as Bishop Payne, and the lessons that could be taught would afford profound instruction. It will be done, no doubt, and, if well done, will prove a priceless inheritance to the Church and the world. Such characters adorn and dignify our common humanity, loom up as land-marks in our pilgrimage from the cradle to the tomb. To be familiar with those ordeals through which good and great men have passed, and which have been potential in the formation of their characters, is knowledge above price; but to be in the presence of such men, to hear their counsel and advice, to witness their triumph over all sordid, selfish considerations, to watch the operations of their great intellects, to listen to their words of wisdom and catch something of the inspiration of their love and benevolence as they find expression in words, all warm and glowing from their hearts, are events in one's life to be treasured among the most valued souvenirs of our earthly journeyings. Never was man more beloved than is Bishop Payne, by the preachers of the Louisville Conference, and if fervent prayers are answered he will be spared many years to adorn the religion of Jesus, and advance His Kindom in the earth. Among the men who sat with him in council were many who have labored long and faithfully in the Lord's vineyard, men who went out in early manhood to preach the gospel, forsaking homes and kindred, and cheered by the promise, "Lo, I am with you always," have labored on. Time has written the flight of years upon their faces, but still they come to the annual Conference. Through ordeals of sickness, labor, pain and poverty they come. They see the gathering shadows of the night of death coming on, they feel the weight of years, but, nothing daunted, cheerful, patient and resigned, they come from district, station, circuit and mission to the Conference to show their devotion to the church, to give words of counsel, to speak of the comforting influence of religion, to sing and pray with their fellow-laborers, to receive their appointments and go forth again, bury precious seed, expecting to be present and join in the songs of the grand harvest home when the Master calls the laborers and gives them their reward. Such are Bottomly, Senon, Brush, Rivers, Davidson, Lee and many others whose names are identified with the conquests of the church in Kentucky and other lands. Their example and labors inspire the young men who annually join the Conference, and say to the Bishop, as his mind calls up the waste places, "Here am I, send me," and thus the work goes on.

The cause of

EDUCATION

received special attention, and the reports show that in this department progress is the watch-word of every preacher. Large sums are being raised, and educational institutions are being placed upon a firm basis. A man may be called to preach, though ignorant of the higher branches taught in colleges, but he will not remain ignorant. If called to preach, he will feel that he is called to study. The responsibilities of his work demand it; the church and the world expect it, and to underestimate its value is to invite failure. A gratifying feature of the session was the

INITIATION ON TRIAL

of several young men. The new recruits to the army of the Prince of Peace are regarded with great affection and solicitude by the old soldiers of the cross. The veterans know by experience that a thousand conflicts are in the way; but knowing also that there is grace in abundant sufficiency their exhortation is, gird on the whole armor, and go forth to battle, and the youthful soldier is confirmed in his resolutions as he looks around and sees on all sides the verification of the declaration;

"Even down to old age all my people shall prove
My sovereign, eternal, unchangable love."

Special attention was given to the cause of

MISSIONS,

and a most liberal spirit displayed. In this important matter the Southern Methodist Church is exhibiting a vitality worthy of the enlightened spirit of the age, and is meeting fully every responsibility. Religion is expansive, seeking to do good to all men, and the Church, therefore, is constantly stretching forth its arms to embrace those whose lots have been cast where church privileges are few, or do not exist at all. The contributions for the home mission cause were creditable, and a large sum for the cause of foreign mission was raised at the Conference. The subject of

POPULAR AMUSEMENTS

called forth a most admirable report from the committee, which was read by the Rev. B. M. Messick. The arguments were generally received as very conclusive ones, and the publication of the report will doubtless accomplish a vast amount of good. The subject of

CHURCH FINANCES

was admirably treated in a report read by the Rev. Dr. Rivers, in which the envelope system for weekly contributions by the members of the church was recommended and its adoption urged. Wherever this method of contributing to the support of a church has been adopted it has worked well, and churches have been, in brief periods, emancipated from debt and financial embarrassments. Christians love to give of their means to support the church in all of its departments, and the adoption of some system providing for regular stated payments by which every member of the church is made to feel that a share of the responsibility devolves on him or her, will, it is believed, work admirably, and contribute largely to the efficiency of the church.

In the deliberations of the Conference, the

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CAUSE

came in for its full share of attention, and during the session a Sunday-school mass meeting was held. This institution of the Church is properly estimated, and the facts unequivocally demonstrated that it is accomplishing great good in the land. Increased attention is being paid to Sunday-school literature, as also to modes of teaching, and the Church is taking an advanced position in all matters pertaining to these nurseries of the Church. Conventions are provided for during the year, and the Conference appointed an agent, the Rev. R. Deering, whose special mission will be to look after Sunday-school interests within the bounds of the Conference.

In regard to the report on the state of the work, the report of the committee, read by the Rev. J. S. Scobee, created a sensation in the conference, giving as it did the most cheering assurances that the ministers present are deeply imbued with the spirit of the Christian religion, and was an earnest that the present conference year will be crowned with signal triumphs.

The closing scenes of the conference were specially solemn and interesting. The business was all transacted. Bowling Green had been selected as the place for holding the next conference. The minutes of the session were read by the Secretary, resolutions of thanks to the people of Greensburg for their generous and princely hospitalities unanimously passed, and then nothing was left to be done but for the preachers to learn where the Bishop, in his wisdom, had decided they should go and preach the gospel. He prefaced this closing business of the session by a few well-timed remarks, then a hymn was sung, and an aged preacher was called on to offer up prayer, after which the Bishop read out the appointments. There were disappointments, doubtless, but there was loyalty on the part of the preachers to their vows and to their obligations to the church. We heard no murmurs. Some were sent back to their former stations, and others to new fields of labor, and among strangers—some to places where every attention will be shown them and every want supplied—others to localities where they will, doubtless, be subjected to many privations, but they went cheerfully.

The Conference was one of the most harmonious that has been held in Kentucky.

The great difficulty under which Greensburg labors, is that the delightful town is not situated on a railroad, and, however pleasant it may be to remain there, it is not easy to get away. Coaches are scarce on conference occasions, and, unfortunately, small as scarce. To cram and jam nine people of average dimensions into a space too small for six is a feat of coach transportation which, though painful, can be accomplished. The bare announcement is enough to create sensations of pain, but to be the victim of such a situation for four long and weary hours, and to be dragged over a road where hills are the rule and level places the exception, when to escape one danger you run up against another, and when it is almost too dark to miss either, then the situation becomes anything but inviting, and is well calculated to test the voyager's faith and trust in Providence. Such was the ride from Greensburg to Campbellsville, from 1 o'clock to 5 o'clock a. m. No wonder that such conveyances should decide parties who have a vote to cast it hereafter in favor of those towns which can be reached by steam or railroad.

THE CENSUS.

Official Returns of Twenty of the Principal Cities of the Country.

A short time since we published a comparative table of the census returns of twenty of the principal cities in the United States. In the matter of population Louisville occupies no mean place in the list. Although the returns do not give her the population claimed by many, with the grand footing, however, of 100,266, Louisville has no reason to be dissatisfied. Every citizen, in fact, may well feel exultant at this unmistakable evidence of progress—the evidence of a progress which is quite unexampled, when it is recollected what grave circumstances interposed during at least five years of the last decade to check immigration and cripple our material industries. Cincinnati, in the meantime, was greatly aided by the influences which served rather to retard the growth of Louisville.

The following is the official return of twenty of the largest cities in the country:

	1860.	1870.
New York City	805,658	930,000
Philadelphia	565,529	750,000
Brooklyn	266,661	406,007
St. Louis	160,773	312,963
Chicago	109,260	291,245
Boston	177,840	253,373
Baltimore	212,418	250,000
Cincinnati (Ohio)	161,044	197,000
New Orleans	168,675	180,000
San Francisco	56,802	150,000
Washington	61,122	109,332
Louisville	68,033	100,266
Cleveland	43,417	93,018
Pittsburg	49,217	85,000
Detroit	45,619	79,604
Milwaukee	45,246	71,403
Indianapolis	18,611	48,936
Memphis	22,623	42,580
Buffalo	81,129	.....
Newark	71,941	.....

LOCAL BREVITIES.

PETER ZINSMASTER was yesterday admitted to bail on the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons.

WASH. DENNIS, a middle-aged colored man, was lodged last night in the First-street station for drunkenness.

THE lecture by Rev. Mr. Spalding for the benefit of St. Vincent's Home netted quite a handsome sum for that institution.

THE second annual convention of the union of Irish benevolent societies will be held in Cincinnati on Wednesday, October 19, 1870.

A MAN, who refused to give his name, was last night arrested by officers Fritz and Foreman for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

ROBT. WILSON, for stealing $5 from —— Frederick, a broker in town, was arrested last night and taken to the First-street station.

LEWIS LAWNY, 24 years old, and Jesse Pierce, aged 18, were yesterday arrested for fighting on the corner of Preston and Green streets.

THERE will be a temperance lecture at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at the old graveyard, on Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth.

THE meeting of the Protestant Ministers' Association will take place in the Broadway Methodist Church on Monday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. FATHER DAMON, a celebrated preacher of the Catholic Church, commences to-day a mission at St. John's church, corner of Clay and Walnut, to last eight days.

A CALCULUS, as large as a hen's egg, was successfully removed from a young man at the clinique of the University of Louisville by Dr. D. W. Yandell yesterday.

THE Italian Society will give a grand dinner at L'on Garden on Wednesday, the 12th inst., in celebration of the discovery of North America by Christopher Columbus.

YESTERDAY afternoon a small boy threw a top through a large pane of French glass in the show-window of Frank Madden's book store, on Jefferson street. Loss $35.

MISS NETTIE PEASE, a noted female lecturer on spiritual philosophy, will deliver one of her lectures at Weisiger Hall this morning at 11 o'clock, and another at 7 o'clock p. m.

THE alarm of fire yesterday evening was occasioned by the burning of a bed in a small cottage, back of Wenzel, between Market and Jefferson streets. The loss was slight.

FOR want of use, the horse-car track in the Nicolson pavement in front of the Court-house has sprung up considerably, making that square a dangerous place to drive after night.

SOME of the friends of Mr. Chas. Bartels, of the house of Quast & Schulten, have confounded him with the Henry Bartels who is charged with stealing $50 from Mr. W. E. Riley, of Washington county.

THOS. HARVEY, an Irishman, committed the indiscretion said to be common among his people, of getting drunk and disorderly on the street, yesterday. Officer Denneger escorted him to the Clay-street station.

HENRY CLAY THOMPSON, son of the late Col. Manlius V. Thompson, of Georgetown, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol at the Phoenix Hotel, in Lexington, on Friday last.

THE gentleman spoken of in the COURIER-JOURNAL of yesterday as from Liverpool, is S. R. Graves, M. P. for Liverpool, and a most distinguished merchant and ship-owner. He was Mayor of Liverpool a few years ago.

TOM. FITZPATRICK, drunk, disorderly and fighting on the street, had quarters at the Twelfth-street station last night. Martin Ryan kept Fitzpatrick company last night on the same charge. Arrested by Howard and Middleton.

A GRAND ball, for the benefit of the K. K. Adath Israel congregation, corner of Sixth and Broadway, is to be given at Glover's Skating Rink on Monday, October 17. Tickets are for sale at the business houses of the Israelites on Main street.

CATHARIN HAMELL, an old lady who lived at No. 263 Clay street, between Chestnut and Gray, died very suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease. Coroner Webber held an inquest on the body, and the verdict of the jury was in accordance with the above facts. The woman leaves a husband and four children. Her sister died in a similar manner about two weeks ago at Kansas City, Mo.

OFFICER SWINNEY yesterday arrested a boy only nine years old, named John Murphy, for stealing $20 from Theodore Green, who keeps a grocery on Clay street, near the bridge. This boy, with another about the same age, made the theft about noon yesterday. At 7 in the evening Murphy was caught, but up to the present time the other boy has not been found. Nearly $10 in all was lost by Mr. Green.

DURING the past week six persons who were over seventy years of age have died, namely: B. D. Figg, white, seventy-six years, born in Virginia; J. C. Buckles, white, seventy years, born in Virginia; Dr. G. D. Scott, white, seventy-four years, born in Kentucky; Margaret Fenn, white, seventy years, born in Germany; Rachael Smith, colored, ninety years, born in Virginia; Frank Watkins, eighty years, born in Kentucky.

EUREKA Lodge, No. 215, I. O. of G. T., held a called meeting last night, and passed resolutions requesting their delegates to the Grand Lodge to do all in their power to secure the services of J. J. Hickman as Grand Worthy Chief Templar for the ensuing year. The membership in this city is almost unanimous in his favor, and he will undoubtedly be re-elected, almost by acclamation, in spite of his inclination to decline bearing the responsibility and continuing the personal sacrifices attendant upon the position.

THERE was a very interesting meeting at Olive Branch Lodge, corner of First and Market streets, last night. Mr. Henry Rucher and Misses Sallie Short and Frankie Tipton, the delegation from Paris to the Grand Lodge, I. O. of G. T., now stopping at the Galt House, on their way to that body, visited Olive Branch in company with the Grand Worthy Chief Templar and Grand Worthy Secretary, both of whom, and Esquires Harris and Clement, of this city, delivered very eloquent and stirring addresses to the members present. It was one of the most interesting occasions the lodge has ever experienced.

A MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.

Particulars of the Drowning of P. T. Holmes and E. A. Gardner, of this City, at Jacksonville, Florida.

The readers of the COURIER-JOURNAL will recollect the announcement made some weeks since of the death by drowning of two young men in St. John's river, Florida. As both of the young men were widely known in this community—one of them being the son of E. A. Gardner, Esq., and the other, his nephew, who had resided in this city for several years—there has been great solicitude to know the full particulars of the sad occurrence. The following letter was received yesterday by C. H. Gardner, Esq., brother of one of the young men, which details the circumstances, and will be read by the friends of the young men with mournful interest:

ST. NICHOLAS, OPPOSITE JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,
September 24, 1870.

I would have written you the particulars of the accident which happened on the 6th inst. before now, but was deterred by sickness.

The boat which caused the fatality would have been considered perfectly safe under almost any other circumstances. Her dimensions are, length, eighteen feet; breadth of beam, six feet. The St. John's, at Jacksonville, makes a bend and runs due east. The wind on that eventful day was blowing from the northeast. Owing to the eastward course of the river, it was comparatively smooth on the north side, where the boys were, while there was a very heavy sea on our side. They did not seem to be aware of this fact; or knowing it, thought not of the danger, and loaded the boat too heavily. The boat progressed very well until they were within about two hundred yards of this shore. They then began to feel the effect of the wind and waves. The boat shipped every wave and was sinking rapidly. Their efforts to keep her afloat by throwing everything overboard were unavailing. The danger was now so imminent that their presence of mind seemed to have deserted them. Poinsett left the helm apparently with the intention of assisting the others. This only hastened the catastrophe; the boat veered round in the wind, and went under bow foremost, within an hundred yards of the shore. Poinsett, knowing that Ed. could not swim, endeavored to render him assistance, but it was impossible. He then made an attempt to save his own life. He swam near enough for the people on shore to throw him a plank. He grasped at it, and his efforts were almost crowned with success, but his exhaustion was so great he went down with the means of salvation within his reach.

The whole family witnessed their struggle with the waves. Every attempt to get a boat off from the shore was ineffectual, until it was too late for resuscitation, even if the bodies had then been recovered. Boats dragged all night and the ensuing day without success. Twenty-four hours after the occurrence the remains of Ed. were found floating near the place where he went down. Death had wrought no change in form or features. His eternal sleep resembled the repose of life; but no gentle respiration gave evidence that the soul still animated his form. His spirit has fled forever.

Poinsett was found floating on the tide three miles above here. His lineaments were so changed by long continuance in the water that he could only be identified by his clothing and the articles found on his person.

The colored man, Dennis, was found twelve miles up the river, three days after he was drowned.

In addition to the above, we have been furnished with the following obituary notice, which appeared in the Jacksonville (Fla.) papers:

Poinsett T. Holmes, aged twenty-four years, son of Thomas O. Holmes and Sarah P. Holmes, and Edward A. Gardner, aged twenty-one, son of E. A. and L. P. Gardner, of Louisville, Ky., drowned in the St. John's river on the 6th day of September, 1870. Thus stands the melancholy record of two young lives.

Poinsett T. Holmes was a young man of many fine traits of character, and gave promise of distinguished usefulness. He was an affectionate and dutiful son, a kind and gentle brother, a generous, a delicate and true friend. His young life had already displayed the fortitude of a tried manhood. All through the four years of civil strife, in the midst of its severest battles, when death in every form was the most familiar of all occurrences, he had served as a soldier and borne himself with a brave and firm spirit, encountering every danger and enduring every hardship and privation. Yet, with a high order of courage, with a firm and resolute spirit, he possessed the gentleness and the affectionate disposition which is so often united with this fine quality. These traits of character made him an object of devoted love, not only to his own home circle, where the most beautiful of charities, in the dependence on him of those who required his constant care and companionship, was daily exercised, but also in the large number of his friends. He was drowned with his cousin, Edward A. Gardner, a young man of rare personal gifts, who was himself just entering on the field of active and manly exertion, and who possessed a character that made him respected and loved by all who knew him. Young Gardner had arrived at Jacksonville, on his return from Kentucky, on the day that he was drowned, and had placed his coat in a row-boat, that safely crossed the river, and was about stepping in to cross over to the house of his uncle, Mr. T. O. Holmes, when seeing his cousin he withdrew, for the purpose of accompanying him in his boat, which was sunk, and in which they met their death.

Strange and inscrutable indeed are the Divine economies which accompany the natural law—sometimes so unyielding and stern, and apparently insensible to the piteous appeals of the human heart, crushing with terrible anguish the tenderest sympathies and its dearest affections.

In this case, the father and mother stood on the water's edge and saw—with what agony a parent's heart alone can tell—those dearest to them in the world, young, beautiful, full of life and strength and ambition, struggle and sink to find a watery grave. Alas! we can only bow with submissive feeling to the Divine law.

The great remorseless river which has swallowed so many precious lives has demanded in this, its annual tribute, a costly sacrifice.

An entire community mourns with the afflicted family, and accepts their sorrow as a common grief. C.

ANOTHER MURDER.

Death of Chas. Gonnenwein and the Arrest of his Slayer.

On the 19th of September a difficulty occurred between Charles Leiber and Charles Gonnenwein, on the workhouse road, near the Bardstown pike, in which the former seized a heavy stick of wood and struck the latter in the back part of the head. It seems that Gonnenwein was in the employ of Mrs. Brower, mother-in-law to Leiber, who carries on the butchering business. On the day of the difficulty, Leiber and Gonnenwein had been drinking together, and, upon their return home, Gonnenwein killed two hogs, and, while dressing them, cut the leaders in the hind feet, by which they should have been suspended to bleed. Upon seeing the leaders cut Leiber asked who did it, when Gonnenwein said that he did it, when Leiber seized the stick and struck him. Gonnenwein was taken to the residence of Mike Heck, his brother-in-law, who lives on the Dunkirk road, about three miles below the city, where he lingered until 10:55 a. m. yesterday, when death came to his relief. About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a post mortem examination was held upon the remains of Gonnenwein by Doctors H. D. Pope, T. J. Griffiths, Lyttleton and Gadsberry, and their examination showed that death was caused by circumscribed inflammation of the brain—the rupture of blood vessels and the effusion of water on the brain.

Information of the death of Gonnenwein was sent to Lieut. Gunsenhouser, of the first police district, and within a few moments after Leiber was placed in jail.

INQUEST No. 20—Held by Coroner Weber, was concluded by a verdict that the deceased came to his death from injuries received by a blow from a stick in the hands of Chas. Leiber.

The following evidence was taken:

August Taxes examined—Saw the difficulty; do not remember the date, but it was on Monday. It occurred in Mrs. Brower's slaughter-house, on the workhouse road, near the Bardstown pike. G. had been drinking, and witness was called by Mrs. B. to assist him to bed; but, when the witness went to the slaughter-house, found that G. had killed the hogs, and assisted in skinning them. Lieber then came in and asked who had killed the hogs, when G. said he had, after which Lieber told deceased to proceed with the work, but, when he found the deceased had cut the leaders in the hogs' feet, he seized a stick laying near by and struck deceased one blow, knocking him down. Does not remember if there was anybody else about or not. After deceased fell, witness and a servant girl lifted him up and bathed his face in liquor. Leiber did not assist the wounded man. After the blow was struck deceased was moved from the slaughter-house to a porch.

John Grosshaus examined—Visited deceased before death, and heard his dying statement. The deceased was conscious of what he was saying. Deceased said before dying that the pains throughout his body would not end until death came. Saw and heard all of the dying statement, which amounted to the above witness's statement.

John Heck was examined, and verified the above.

INFANTICIDE.

A New-born Babe Found in a Vault.

Yesterday morning the police were informed that a new-born babe had been cast into a vault on Chestnut street, near East. Several of the police officers repaired to the spot and found that the information was correct, and after some little trouble succeeded in rescuing the child alive. It was a fine, healthy, white, male child, and was only a few hours old. It had been very cruelly treated by its inhuman mother, and lived only a few hours after it was taken from the pit. The officers, in their investigations, found the spot where the child had been borne—a place in the commons, near East street, overgrown with weeds—but, up to a late hour last night, had found no clew to the inhuman mother.

Coroner Weber was summoned and held an inquest, a copy of which is given below:

INQUEST—Held at No. 17 East Chestnut on the body of a white male child. Verdict—Came to its death from bruises received from the unnatural treatment of its mother.

CONRAD J. WEBER, C. J. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House.

Professor Haselmayer yesterday closed his engagement with a fair house in the afternoon at the matinee, but with a smaller one in the evening, his last appearance. Professor Haselmayer has had, considering all the circumstances, a very successful week, and his performance is worthy of such success. His explanation last night of the "Goblin Drum" trick was very laughable if not perspicuous.

The "Lancers," which play the Moore-Windham company bring on the boards Monday night, has been received with much favor when produced by this troupe and others. Though a military drama, it is said to be unsensational in tone, but with a good deal of wit and many striking incidents in the plot. It is by Captain Leicester Vernon, favorably known as a play-wright.

Personal.

Mr. Marian Baker, of the New Orleans Picayune, and Mr. E. C. Hancock, of the New Orleans Times, both members of the Cincinnati Commercial Convention, are stopping at the Galt House.

Governor Throckmorton, of Texas, and Col. W. G. Bryan, of Nashville, are in the city.

COLONEL LUVELL and Mrs. General Duncan, of New Orleans, are at the Galt House.

Hon. Gustavus A. Henry is at the Galt House. He is entirely restored to health.

General George Manney is in the city.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

SATURDAY, Oct. 8.

The following cases of drunken and disorderly conduct were disposed of as follows:

Kate Neeley, J. B. Bean, E. S. Davis, John Castelle, fined $5 each; Catherine Glorious, fined $5 and held in $100 for sixty days; Charles Camp, fined $15; Louisa Coper, John Glorious, discharged, and James Collins, fined $10.

Henry Vambrock, careless driving; discharged.

John Nicholas, assault on Pat. Cleary; fined $5.

David Taylor, assault and battery on Henry Love; discharged.

Thos. Logan, assault on Henry Love; fined $20.

Matt Hayes, Mary Smith, Kate Neeley and Alice McDonald, robbing Sam Arrington of $23; Kate Neeley held to answer, and others discharged.

Thos. Walch, stealing a trunk of clothing from Alf. Genoyly; discharged.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

New Suits Instituted.

The following new suits were instituted yesterday.

Mary S. Nicholas, executrix of S. S. Nicholas, plaintiff, vs. George Nicholas, executor of S. S. Nicholas, defendant. Petition in equity. The petition states that the plaintiff, Mary S. Nicholas, was duly qualified as executrix of the last will and testament of S. S. Nicholas, her husband, together with George Nicholas and Thos. P. Nicholas as executors of the same; that Thos. P. Nicholas has since died, and that the defendant, George Nicholas, is the sole surviving executor; that under the provisions of the will of her husband she is a legatee as well as executrix, and that in the administration of their trust she and the defendant differ as to the construction to be placed upon certain clauses of said will, which bear upon the subject of the annuity legacy bequeathed to her.

She therefore prays the intervention of the court, etc.

Petition for Divorce.

Barbara Schildknerht, plaintiff, vs. Frederick Schildknerht, defendant, petition. The plaintiff alleges that defendant, her husband, is a confirmed drunkard; that he habitually abuses and maltreats her, and that she believes he will, unless restrained, sell and make away with property in which she has rights invested.

Therefore she prays for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*; for alimony and a restraining order against defendant, and for all proper relief.

Process of restraint issued, October 8th, 1870.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. HENRY J. STITES, JUDGE.

The following judgments by default were entered:

F. Illig vs. C. Illig, $212.

A. Lehman vs. Caldwell & Friedman, $153 95.

Harbison & Rogers vs. H. J. O'Neill, $85 69.

Louis Forbes vs. Fred. Bower & Wm. Abe, $225.

T. S. Small vs. Jno. Nevin, $236 48.

Henry Sewirt, Jr., vs. A. Dalunenhold & M. Fillion, $678.

M. Halstead & Co. vs. Kelly & Hamilton, $175.

Preston Means vs. Clark Sharp, $243 10.

Boer & Lucking vs. Christ. Doerr, $250 40.

Haslett, Leonard & Co. vs. Jno. Haley, $107 30.

Geo. Brobston & Co. vs. John Haley, $217 31.

A. J. Johnson vs. J. H. Marshall et al., $125.

J. Muencke vs. F. Bartels, $197 15.

Tevis Greathouse vs. Jno. A. Shrader and Murray Phillips, $500.

M. Smock vs. H. Smith, $500.

P. Thompson vs. John T. Bunch, $250.

W. C. Helbert, agent of Lewis county et al., vs. J. Mitchell, $581.

In the case of J. G. Coke vs. J. Allen Porter, &c., the motion to set aside the order overruling the motion for judgment was overruled. A demurrer to the petition was filed and sustained, and plaintiff's petition dismissed and plaintiff's exception. An appeal was prayed for and granted.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

The following business was transacted yesterday:

CIRCUIT COURT.

U. S. vs. Sam'l Stewart et al.; pleas Nos. 1, 2 and 3 filed and demurrer to fourth continued.

DISTRICT COURT.

U. S. vs. Jas. H. Vaughan; evidence and arguments of counsel heard and jury adjourned.

U. S. vs. Wm. Houltsouser; motion for a new trial and grounds filed.

U. S. vs. four barrels spirits; default and judgment. A. Hoagland adjudged informer.

U. S. vs. Thos. Gratti, nolle pros.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the mortuary report for the week ending October 8, 1870:

HEALTH OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, Oct. 8, 1870.

Abcess of Liver	1	Fever Typhoid	1
Anasarca	1	Hypertropy of liver	1
Atrophy of liver	1	Inanition	3
Cancer	1	Inflammation of brain	1
Carbuncle	1	Measles	2
Cholera Infantum	5	Metroperitonitis	1
Consumption	7	Myelitis spinalis	1
Convulsions	3	Old Age	3
Croup	5	Paralysis	2
Diarrhoea	2	Pneumonia	8
Dropsy	1	Rheumatism	1
Dysentery	6	Still-born	5
Enteritis	2	Thrush	1
Fever, intermittent	3	Whooping cough	1
Fever remittent	1	Unknown	5
Total			76
SEX.			
Male	46	Female	30
COLOR.			
White	59	Black	17
AGE.			
Under 3 years	30	3 to 6 years	3
6 to 10 years	1	10 to 20 years	3
20 to 30 years	7	30 to 40 years	9
40 to 50 years	8	50 to 60 years	4
60 to 70 years	4	70 and over	6
NATIVITY.			
America	60	Ireland	7
Germany	6	France	2
Number of deaths in Eastern District			28
" " Western "			48
Without medical attention			7

T. B. BLACKBURN, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.

CITY FEATURES.

Fashions.

The latest fashions just received at Mrs. Metcalfe's, the Louisville branch of Madame Demorest's, 141 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. Mrs. Metcalfe has engaged the very best of dressmakers for the fall trade, and is now ready to make the latest style of dresses at the shortest notice. All work guaranteed. Ladies who consult their own interests should call and see Mrs. Metcalfe's style.

Dissolution.

The ice firm of H. J. Monsch & Co. was dissolved on the 1st instant by mutual consent, Mr. Addie Knapp retiring from the firm. Mr. Monsch has taken charge of the business of the firm, and will continue to serve the public at the old stand.

In this connection the members of the firm desire to return their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage extended during the past season.

Par Excellence.

The beautiful pictures made by Klauber, the premium photographer, corner of Third and Jefferson streets, are the wonder and admiration of the city. The faithful likeness and delicate finish of his pictures cannot be excelled in America. His rooms are centrally located, and are the most elegantly furnished in the city. His operating room is so situated that the light is the best and produces the finest effects.

☞ By the advertisement in another column it will be seen that Thos. L. Scott, Esq., late general agent of the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, is succeeded by Messrs. Albert H. Smith and Jas. F. Lloyd, who are located at No. 48 West Jefferson street, between Second and Third.

Just Received at W. Scott Glore's,

A fine line of Episcopal and Catholic prayer books, papeteries, games, English toy books, stereoscopes, views, &c. New novels received daily.

Dr. L. P. Ehrman,

Homeopathist, still retains his office at 76 Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets, but has removed his residence to the Galt House.

The Wholesale Trade

will find it to their interest to examine the large assortment of rubber clothing, rubber shoes, and black jewelry at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

☞ Elrod's Gallery, 144 Main, above Fifth street, has the best light in the world—employs only best photographers and artists. Go see it.

☞ Attention is called to the sale of building lots at auction, by Morris, Southwick & Co., to-morrow afternoon, situated on Jefferson and Grayson streets, below Twenty-third street.

☞ Linen collars—Franklin, Florence, Vivian, Derby, Shakspeare, St. Charles, Von Beust, Piccadilly, Broadway, and several other styles, just received at Green & Green's, 130 Main street.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Rubber Jewelry.

A splendid assortment of rubber jet and imitation jewelry at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street.

☞ Ferreotypes and photographs, cheapest and best place in the city—Hall & Co., 58 Main below Second. Try 'em. Baby pictures, quick.

☞ Attend the sale of lots on Jefferson and Grayson streets, below Twenty-third street, on Monday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

Grand Ball.

The Jefferson Club give a grand ball on Monday evening, the 10th.

☞ Embroidered shirt fronts, for wedding use, at Green & Green's.

☞ Heavy beaver underwear made to order at N. Sid. Platt's.

☞ Jefferson and Grayson street lots at auction, to-morrow afternoon.

☞ The Reynier dog-skin glove for gentlemen at N. Sid. Platt's.

☞ Cambria, Prince Teck, and Temptation Scarfs, at Green & Green's, 130 Main street.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Green & Green have just received a large assortment of dog-skin gloves, all sizes.

☞ Platt's "Standard" Shirt to order at $16 50 per half dozen.

☞ Remember, that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

☞ Our Real Estate Circular for October, 1870, containing a large list of houses and lots, building lots, farms, &c., for sale, will be sent by mail to any address free of charge. Buckel & Shaffer, 266 West Market street.

☞ Fine Angola Shirts and Drawers for fall wear at N. Sid. Platt's.

☞ Laporte's kids at Green & Green's.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

☞ Platt's "Superior" Shirt of New York mills at $18 per half dozen.

Important to the Public.

As winter is close upon us, and cold and changeable weather is fast approaching, we would advise all gentlemen that are susceptible to rheumatism or colds to visit H. H. Neal's Gentlemen's Furnishing-house and get a suit of scarlet flannel or scarlet cashmere shirts and drawers, as they always keep the best quality, as well as the medium grades. Also will be found Shaker, merino, English canton flannel shirts and drawers. Owing to the damp and changeable weather, people will find it to their interest to attend to this matter at once. Go to Neal's merchant tailoring and gents' furnishing store, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell a $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

☞ Canes! Canes at Green & Green's.

☞ The A No. 1 sole leather trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ During the last trip of the R. C. Gray up the Arkansas river, one of her passengers, Mr. Mathew Hixson, of the well-known firm of Saddler & Hixson, at Robertson's Landing, was suffering from a severe attack of fever and ague. It is said chills on the Arkansas river are the worst in the world and the hardest to cure. Captain Metcalfe, of the boat, sympathising with him in his sufferings, gave him a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, or Improved Chill Cure. The Captain says he never travels without it. Read what Mr. Hixson says in regard to it:

SHOAL CREEK, JOHNSON CO., ARK.,
June 2, 1870.

Capt. Wm. Metcalfe:

DEAR SIR—After my compliments, I will say the bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure stopped the chills on me without any other medicine. I am now entirely well. I left Little Rock, &c., &c.

Respectfully, MATHEW HIXON.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 00. Beat it if you can.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:05 A.M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:55 P.M.
7:10 A.M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:15 P.M.
3:55 P.M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:00 M.
11:10 P.M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	4:55 A.M.
5:55 A.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A.M.
2:45 P.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 P.M.
4:55 P.M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A.M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:30 A.M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:30 P.M.
6:15 P.M.	No. 3 Memphis & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	6:40 A.M.
12:30 A.M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
8:05 A.M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:10 P.M.
3:40 P.M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:15 A.M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A.M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:55 A.M.
2:20 P.M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	12:30 P.M.
3:45 P.M.	Columbus Accom. North.	5:45 P.M.
10:50 P.M.	N. Y. Express South. No. 1, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:50 P.M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 A.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P.M.
3:15 P.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Every Day.)	1:15 P.M.
10:30 P.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. Leave Lou. daily except Sunday. Arrive daily.	6:30 A.M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Morning Mail Boat	7:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Evening Express	5:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
On Sunday		5:00 P.M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN.
TICKETS TO THE
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

my1 dtf

The Back Taxes.

Mr. Linton Snapp, collector of back taxes for the city of Louisville, made his return for six months' collection to the city treasurer yesterday. Mr. Snapp has been very energetic and prompt in his business, as his returns show about $15,000 collected in the past six months. After paying the money into the treasury, it was receipted for, and he will now undertake another six months' work.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	JUNIATA	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	POTOMAC	3 P. M.
Henderson	EXCHANGE	10 A. M.

ARRIVALS—Oct. 8.

Ben Franklin, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Rose Hite, Hend.	

DEPARTURES—Oct. 8.

Ben Franklin, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Rose Hite, Hend.	Camelia, Tenn. river.
R. C. Gray, Ark. river.	

Yesterday, like the preceding days of the week, was clear and cool, with no visible signs of rain soon. The river commenced to swell yesterday morning slowly, and up to 6 p. m. had risen about one inch. It is thought by those who pretend to know that we will have about twelve inches rise here. The packets the past week have had great trouble in getting over the bars, and have frequently arrived some hours behind time. Business yesterday was tolerably good. Now in the pass down the Indian chute 16 inches, and 3¼ feet on Portland bar.

The R. C. Gray left for Arkansas river with a big trip.

The Exchange will leave for Henderson this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Thirteenth Era was due here yesterday, but had not arrived up to a late hour.

The Juniata is the morning boat and the Potomac the evening boat for Cincinnati to-day.

Captain R. E. Neal, of the Indiana, has our thanks for New Orleans papers sent from Memphis.

The towboat J. S. Neal sunk a barge loaded with salt at Elk Chute, in the Kanawha river, Wednesday.

The Cornelia, Captain Millakin, departed for Tennessee river yesterday evening with all the freight she wanted.

The Mollie Gratz, from Cumberland river, and the Pink Varble, from White river, are among the first boats due at this port.

Another effort is being made to raise the propeller Brilliant, sunk at Four-mile. The propeller Fairfield and two empty coal flats were alongside the Brilliant when the Granite State passed down Friday.

Capt. Parisott's new boat, Lucy Klern, made her trial trip yesterday, leaving the foot of Sixth street at 10 a. m. She went up the river some six or eight miles. Her machinery worked well, giving entire satisfaction to both builders and owner. On her return she landed at Jeffersonville, where she will receive the finishing touches. She will be fully finished and ready to leave inside of two weeks.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 6th says: The Era No. 9 was detained from leaving Tuesday evening, having been libelled by the insurance companies that had risks on the hull and cargo of the Texarkana, which steamer was sunk by No. 9 some weeks ago. We copy from our cotemporary, the Picayune, the following remarks in regard to this seizure, and fully endorse them: The pilots on both boats were legally licensed men. Making the owners responsible for the acts of agents beyond their control would keep all men of capital from embarking in the business. The owners hire good men, approved by the Government. They can hire no other in the managing of boats. Pilots are supreme. The Government makes them so, and hence no owner should be made to answer for their acts. The case cited is a peculiarly hard one. The Era No. 9 was loaded with a heavy cargo, and was to leave Tuesday. The owner of the Texarkana loses many thousands of dollars by the accident. Surely something should be done to lighten the heavy burdens bearing upon steamboatmen.

Launch of the James Howard.

There transpired yesterday a remarkable event in the history of the falls of the Ohio. This was the launching of the magnificent freight and passenger steamer James Howard, from the ship-yard of James Howard & Co., at Jeffersonville, opposite Louisville, in the presence of an immense concourse of people who assembled to witness the splendid spectacle. Louisville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville have long been famous for the beauty, the elegance, and the superiority of the floating palaces they have constructed and sent abroad upon the Western and Southern waters. Some of the finest and fleetest steamers which ply the Mississippi and its great tributaries have been constructed at the falls of the Ohio. For gracefulness of model, beauty and elegance of finish, and swiftness upon the waves, the steamers constructed here have so far been without rivals, and have challenged the admiration of steamboatmen everywhere. At the falls of the Ohio the first timbers of the Robert E. Lee were laid, and here were given the last finishing touches to her magnificent proportions. To-day, in point of speed, to say nothing of her splendid accommodations, she is without a rival upon all the waters from the lakes of the North to the great gulf of the south; but yesterday witnessed the birth, so to speak, of a steamer which is destined to surpass all others that have preceded her. It is not claimed she will outrun either the Lee or the Natchez, confessedly the swiftest of Western steamers, but it is claimed that, so far as carrying capacity, and beauty and elegance of model are concerned, she may take the front rank. In short, considering her immense tonnage, she might well be named the swan of the Western waters. The launch of this gigantic steamer, the James Howard, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the ship-yard of Messrs. James Howard & Co., of Jeffersonville, in presence of an immense concourse of people, who gathered there from all points of the compass, to witness the imposing spectacle—a spectacle which was worth traveling many miles to see. It was announced in the morning papers of Louisville that the launch would take place between three and five o'clock in the afternoon, and before the first-named hour a large concourse of people had assembled at the ship-yard to witness the interesting event, and the spectators continued to arrive until about four o'clock, at which time the sound of an hundred hammers was heard beneath the hull of the great steamer—the signal which heralded the near approach of the event which the thousands who lined the shore had come to witness. A large party of ladies and gentlemen were already on board, anxiously awaiting the exciting scene to come; and suddenly the sounds of the hammers ceased, and the beautiful structure began to move, slowly at first, and then glided swan-like upon the broad bosom of the Ohio, as she swept into the tide of the waiting river anxious to clasp her with its laughing waves. The multitude upon the shore hailed her first baptism with a shout which rent the very heavens. As she swept out upon the glittering tide, proudly dashing the foam from her majestic bow, and swept toward the Kentucky shore, she reminded the spectator of the Corsair ship described by Byron:

See how, upon her gallant course she goes,
Her white wings flying—never from her foes—
She walks the water like a thing of life,
Seeming to dare the elements to strife;
Who would not dare the battle-fire—the wreck—
To move, the monarch of her peopled deck.

Captain Pink Varble's swift and powerful tug, the Ben. May, had steamed up from the Louisville landing, half an hour before the launch, with a party of ladies and gentlemen on board, and stood out in the stream, ready to welcome the new steamer to the waves. As soon as the James Howard—or the Jim Howard, as the personal friends of her chief builder insists upon calling her—had shot out into the stream, she was taken in tow by the Ben. May, and towed back to the shore at the foot of the ways upon which she had been constructed, where she was firmly secured for the present. The James Howard is the largest steamboat that has ever been built for the Southern or Western waters. She has a capacity for thirty-four hundred tons, which gives her the lead by at least six hundred tons of any steamboat now afloat. Her passenger accommodations will be first class. Her staterooms will be sixteen by sixteen, and will be most sumptuously furnished. In this respect she will indeed be a floating palace, entertaining passengers like princes, and carrying a world of freight. The dimensions of the new steamer are as follows: Length 3 8 feet, breadth of beam 56 feet, depth of hold 10 feet, cylinders 34 inches. Her machinery, which is now being built by Ainslie, Cochran & Co., of this city, will be of the finest finish, and will necessarily possess, in order to contend with the mighty tide of the Mississippi, the strength and the power of Titons. This great steamer was built for Capt. Pegram, of St. Louis, by Messrs. James Howard & Co., and is named in honor of the senior member of that firm, who, as a steamboat builder, has no superior in the West or elsewhere. She is intended to ply as a regular freight and passenger boat between St. Louis and New Orleans, and as soon as the finishing touches are given her, which is expected to be done about the first of December, she will take her departure for the Father of Waters. May her career be long and prosperous.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—Arrived—Jessie, Pomeroy. Departed—Jessie, Gallipolis. River 9 feet and about stationary.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Oct. 8.—The weather is clear and warm during the day, with cold nights. The river is falling two inches daily, and navigation is extremely precarious. The only arrival to-day was the Mollie Gratz, from Cairo to Louisville, 5 p. m., and the Henderson packets. The Mollie Ragon, for Cairo, and Mary Miller, for Memphis, departed with all the freight they dared to take, and left much behind. The Mollie Gratz was nearly light, but is adding is gely here. The Cairo packets will henceforth run as they can, first in first out. There are some indications of rain to-night.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 8.—River falling, with 28 inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Departed—Umpire, for Cairo.

CAIRO, Oct. 8.—Ella Hughes, Evansville and return, 10 a. m.; City of Alton, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 4 p. m.; Columbia, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 6 p. m.; Colorado, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 7; Belle St. Louis, Memphis to St. Louis, 8; West Wind, Evansville packet, 1 p. m.; Argonaut No. 2, Tennessee river to St. Louis; Indiana, New Orleans to St. Louis, 4; Belle Memphis, St. Louis to Memphis, 7. River rose 7 inches. Weather clear. Mercury 68.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—Arrived: Dance, Kansas City; Johnson, Keokuk; Alex. Mitchell, St. Paul; Frank Forrest, La Crosse; Arthur, New Orleans. Departed: Johnson, Keokuk; Muscatine, St. Paul; St. Joseph, Memphis; Ruth, Arkansas river; Mountaineer, Kansas City; Rubicon, Vicksburg; Mary Alice and barges, New Orleans; Bon Accord, Metropolis. River falling slowly. Weather clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 8.—Weather clear. Mercury 70. River rising three inches per day. Departed—Susie Silver, Bismarck, and Grand Tower, for St. Louis; Watt, for White river; Allen, for Arkansas river; Kate Putnam, for New Orleans; Shreve, for Red river. The steamer Mary Boyd, of the Memphis and Arkansas Packet Company, hence for Little Rock with a valuable cargo of miscellaneous freight, struck the wreck of the Confederate gunboat Beauregard, near the head of President's Island, sprung a leak, and was run on a sand bar. The towboat Little Alps, with the Allen in tow, went to her assistance, and pumped her out sufficiently to allow her to be brought back here. She was damaged to the extent of some two thousand dollars, and her cargo ten thousand. Fully insured. A protest was entered before Notary Bauchner. The Allen took her trip.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 8.—Up—Frank Pargoud, 11 a. m.; Grand Era, 3 p. m. Down—Magenta, 7; M. J. Wicks, 7. River falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—Arrived—Mollie Able, Olive Branch, and Mollie Moore, from St. Louis. Departed—J. L. McGill, for St. Louis.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Cotton, the demand is fair, but at lower rates; sales of 1,400 bales of middling uplands at 16½c. Flour is quiet and unchanged in every respect; receipts 11,400 barrels; sales of 9,500 barrels of superfine at [illegible]; extra [illegible]; choice [illegible]; white wheat extra [illegible]; round-hoop Ohio [illegible]; St. Louis [illegible]. Wheat is a shade easier; receipts [illegible] bush; sales of 146,000 bush: No 2 Chicago spring $1 [illegible]; No 1 Chicago spring, old, [illegible], and extra choice $1 20; No 2 Chicago spring, new, $1 [illegible], new and old mixed $1 20@1 24; No 1 Chicago spring, new, $1 [illegible]; winter red and amber Western $1 30@1 38; white Michigan $1 45. Rye is quiet and unchanged; sales of $1 10 for Canada free. Barley, No 2, sales of 9,000 bush at $1. Corn is active but easier; receipts 114,000 bush; sales of [illegible] bush. Oats, Western [illegible]; Ohio 56@58c. Leather is in fair request at unchanged prices. Wool is firm, with sales of 350,000 lbs of domestic fleece at 46@52c; pulled [illegible]; California 15@ [illegible]. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm. Sugar, the demand is [illegible] market firm, with sales of 500 hhds of Cuba at 9¼@10¼c. Molasses quiet and unchanged in every respect. Rice is quiet and unchanged at [illegible]. Petroleum is quiet and unchanged; crude 14¾c, and refined 25c. Butter is quiet and unchanged. Cheese is dull but unchanged. Pork, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; sales of 500 bbls of mess; prime mess at $21 50@21 50; also sales of 250 bbls of mess, seller November, at $25 25. Beef is dull. Hams are heavy. Bulk meats are dull but unchanged. Lard, the demand is active and market firm; sales of 500 tierces of steam at 14¾@16c, and kettle-rendered at 16@16½c; also sales of 1,000 tierces, seller January, at 14¼c, and seller December at 14¾c. Copper is unchanged. Iron, full prices asked but there is no demand; Scotch $32@33. Bar iron $75. Sheet iron 10¾@11¼c gold. Nails are firmer and in good demand. Whisky is dull and prices are drooping: $8@89½c for wooden and 89c for iron-bound. Spirits turpentine is firm at 41@42c. Freights to Liverpool are firmer; wheat per steamer 7½d and per sail 6d.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the market is steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat is dull and prices are drooping, with a moderate export demand: No 2 Chicago spring, new, $1 25@1 27; No 1 Chicago spring, new, $1 27@1 29; winter red and amber Western $1 27@1 30. Rye is steady, with a moderate demand. Oats are dull and prices drooping; Western 51@53c; Ohio 53@55c. Corn is steady, with a moderate demand; mixed 84@85c. Eggs are quiet and unchanged at 28c. Pork, the demand is fair and market firm, with buyers of mess at $25 75. Beef is unchanged. Bulk meats are dull and prices are drooping. Bacon is dull and prices are drooping. Lard, the demand is active and prices have advanced; sales of 150 tierces of kettle at 16c; also sales of 250 tierces of good, seller December, at 14¾c.

DRY GOODS—Trade is dull and the tendency of prices towards easier rates, especially for cotton fabrics, in view of the reduction in the price of the raw article. Dwight X brown cottons are reduced to 9¾c; do Y do 10¾c; do — to 11¾c; Mystic River 4o to 12c; New Market O do to 11¾c; New England brown Canton flannels to 15¾c; Pemberton Y bleached do 15c, and the Graton yard-wide bleached muslins to 15¾c. The reduction last week of ½c per yard in fancy prints has fallen like a bombshell among the trade, especially among the agents, yet the goods go off less freely now than before, except for certain styles, which are made in small quantities and have been in much vogue, like Hortell's Swiss and Ruby prints, which sell as fast as made at 12c, while the fancy styles sell at 11¾c. The greatest feature in the trade of the week was a reduction in the prices of Pacific Mills Imperial reps to 32¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—Cotton is dull but unchanged. Flour is quiet and unchanged in every respect; superfine winter $4@4 15; extra winter $4 25@4 50; double extra $4 65@4 75. Wheat, the demand is light, but holders are firm; No 2 red winter, inspected, $1 16@1 17. Corn is dull but unchanged at 63c for mixed and 65c for prime white. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 40@40c. Barley, the demand is fair and market firm at 80c@1 05. Rye, the demand is fair and market firm at 75@78c. Tobacco and hemp are unchanged. Bagging is firm and scarce at 29½@30c. Provisions, the market is stiff and prices are advancing on account of scarcity; mess pork $25@25 50, but it was held at $25 50 at the close. Bacon shoulders 14c; clear rib 17c; clear sides 18c, but were held ½c higher at the close. Lard, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 15¾@16c. Cattle market strong at 5@6¼c for fair to choice. Hogs are firm and prices are better at 6¾@8c. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 5,000 bbls flour, 17,700 bushels wheat, 2,000 bushels corn, 16,200 bushels oats, 4,000 bushels rye, 800 bushels barley, 900 head cattle.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour, the demand is light, but holders are firm at $4@5 85 for extra spring. Wheat, No 2 spring is fairly active at $1 07@1 07¼; this afternoon the market was active at $1 08½c for seller last half the month. Corn, No 2 is active at 61@61½c; this afternoon the market was firm but quiet at 61½c for seller last half the month. Oats, No 2 is ¼@½c lower, closing at 36c. Rye, No 2 is quiet but closed firmer at 90½@91c. Highwines are quiet at 84c for wooden-bound cooperage. Mess pork is firmer at $25 25@25 50. Lard 15¾@15¼c. Hogs are dull and prices have declined 15@20c per hundred; $7 75@8 30. Cattle are firm at $4 10@6 25. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 9,000 bbls flour, 138,000 bushels wheat, 96,000 bushels corn, 100,000 bushels oats, 11,000 bushels rye, 22,000 bushels barley, 4,000 head hogs. Shipments for the past 24 hours: 7,000 barrels flour, 113,000 bushels wheat, 77,000 bushels corn, 108,000 bushels oats, 19,000 bush rye, 10,000 bushels barley, 2,600 head hogs. Freights to Buffalo are firmer but prices are unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—Cotton is steady, with a moderate demand; middling 15¾c. Flour is dull and prices drooping; family $5 60@5 75. Wheat is dull and prices have declined; red $1 12@1 15. Corn is dull but holders are not willing to make concessions; sales of new at 45c and old 60@62c. Other grains are unchanged. Groceries, the demand is fair and market firm. Eggs, the demand is fair and market firm at 25c. Butter is scarce and firm. Pork, the demand is good at full prices; mess $25; but holders are now asking $25 50. Bulk meats, stocks have been withdrawn anticipating higher prices. Bacon, the demand is active and prices have advanced; shoulders 15¾c; 16¾@18c for clear rib and clear sides. Whisky is dull and prices are drooping at 86@87c. Gold 113¼. Exchange at par buying.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—Flour, the demand is active and prices have advanced; superfine $5@5 37½; extra $5 75@6 75; family $6 50@7 50. Wheat is quiet and unchanged in every respect, except Western, which is lower; winter red $1 30@1 32. Corn is dull but unchanged; yellow Western 85@92c. Oats are dull and prices nominal at 50c. Rye is dull and holders are anxious to sell. Mess pork, the demand is fair and market firm at $26 50@27. Bacon, the demand is active and prices have advanced; shoulders 14¾@14¾c; rib sides 17@17¼c and clear rib 17¾@17½c; hams 23@25¼c. Lard, the demand is fair and market firm at 16¾@16¾c. Whisky, the demand is fair and market firm at 91c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—Flour is firm; superfine $4 50; double extra $5 12½; triple extra $5 50@6. Corn, mixed 75c; white 78c. Oats 50@55c. Bran 92½@95c. Hay is firm; prime $25 50; choice $26. Pork is firmer; mess is held at $27. Bacon is firm at 15c, 18c and 19c. Lard, tierce 16¾@17c and keg 18¾@19¾c. Sugar, there is nothing doing. Molasses, prime new $1 and very scarce. Whisky is quiet; rectified 90c@$1 02¾. Coffee, prime 17¾@17¾c. Cotton is easier, with sales of 3,250 bales; good ordinary 13¾@14¾c; low middling 14¾@14¾c; middling 14¾@15¾c; receipts 2,498 bales; exports to New York 1,153 bales and to Vera Cruz 400 bales. Sterling 23¾@24¾; sight drafts at ½ discount. Gold 112¾.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—Flour, the demand is good at full prices. Wheat, the demand is light, but holders are firm; Indiana red $1 35@1 40; amber $1 40@1 45. Corn is dull and prices are a shade lower; yellow 94@96c; mixed 88@90c. Oats are dull but unchanged; Western 51@53c. Provisions are dull; mess pork $26 50. Lard 15¾@15¾c. Whisky is dull but unchanged; iron-bound cooperage 88@90c.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 8.—Cotton is quiet and weak; receipts 8,063 bales; exports 818 bales. Flour is steady; superfine $5. Corn 70@75c. Oats 50c. Hay $23@24. Bran $18. Cornmeal $3 75. Lard 17@18¾c. Mess pork is nominal at $28. Bacon is scarce; shoulders 14¾c; sides 19¾c.

FOR A FASHIONABLE SUIT,
LEAVE YOUR MEASURE AT
H. H. NEAL'S
FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE POPULAR STAND.
Fall and Winter Styles, 1870.
Also, Everything can be found in his
Gentlemen's Furnishing Department,
CORNER FOURTH AND JEFFERSON STS.
se18d18-TuF&Su-te/thp

MAGILL BROTHERS,
No. 161 Fourth, between Green and Walnut Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Invite Housekeepers, Retail Dealers, Hotel and Steamboat Proprietors, and All Close Cash Buyers to Examine Their Stock and Prices.

We have now in stock a large assortment of the best qualities of White and Gold-band French China, Cut and Pressed Glassware, Queensware, Silver-plated Ware, Oil Lamps and Fixtures, Table Cutlery, Tin Toilet Ware, and Fancy Goods.

Finest selected French China Dinner Sets (172 pieces), $35; Tea Sets (44 pieces), $8.
Good English Ironstone China Dinner Sets (134 pieces), $16; Tea Sets (44 pieces), $3.
Toilet Sets (9 pieces) $3 75. Goblets $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and $2 per dozen.

ENGLISH DECORATED TOILET SETS
One-third to one-half less than former prices.
Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, warranted best quality, $6 to $19 per dozen.
Tin Toilet Sets $4, $4 50, $5, and $5 50 per set.

We invite the special attention of Hotel and Steamboat Proprietors, and Boarding-house Keepers to a new and very fine double-thick ware, of same color as French China, and at less than one-half the price. Orders by mail solicited. No charge for packing.

MAGILL BROTHERS,
No. 161 Fourth st., between Green and Walnut.
oc9 Su6

BLUM BROTHERS.

The Ladies and the public generally are especially requested to read this advertisement carefully, make a note of every item in it, and call upon us to examine our goods and prices (no matter whether they wish to purchase or not), to convince themselves that every word in this advertisement is a positive fact.

We have just received an immense new stock of goods for the Fall Trade, to which we call the especial attention of the Ladies and the public in general.

We are still selling the real Vienna Empress Kid Gloves at 90 cents a pair.

Our Zephyr Worsteds are still selling at 20 cents an ounce, in all colors.

Ladies' Merino Wrappers or Drawers at One Dollar, better than can be found elsewhere in the United States for that price.

We have the largest, finest and cheapest stock of Guipure, Point Applique and Thread Laces in this city.

In Embroideries we have a larger stock than was ever before in this city, and we defy competition as to prices.

A most splendid selection in Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs at very low prices.

We have an immense stock of the New Britain Knitting Company's Merino Underwear (acknowledged to be the best in the country) for Ladies, Misses and Children, which we are enabled to sell this season at 25 to 30 per cent. less than last year. Ladies in want of these goods will please make a note of this.

In Trimmings, Buttons and Loops we have a splendid assortment.

Satins in all colors; a very large stock and variety of colors.

Black and Colored Velvets and Velvet Ribbons, a fine and complete stock at the lowest prices.

Black Crapes in all qualities, at lower prices than elsewhere.

A splendid assortment of Jet Bracelets, sets, Chains, Necklaces, Perfumed Jewelry, &c., &c., the cheapest in the city.

A large variety of fine Woolen Yarns, (Eastern), such as are kept by no other house in the city.

Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Rufflings, Handkerchiefs, Notions, &c., &c., in immense profusion, at the very lowest prices.

BLUM BROTHERS,
144 Market Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York.

I TAKE this method of assuring the public, and especially the policy-holders of Kentucky, of my implicit confidence of the Guardian's ability to fulfil every engagement, and its willingness to deal justly with all. In tendering my resignation as General Agent for Kentucky in favor of my successors, Messrs. Smith & Lloyd, I have the gratification of knowing your sacred trusts are confided to safe hands—gentlemen who thoroughly understand their business, and in whom you can place full confidence.

Yours truly, THOS. L. SCOTT,
Late General Agent.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 1, 1870.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Smith & Lloyd, to carry on a General Agency for Kentucky of the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York. Office, No. 48 West Jefferson street, between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky.

ALBERT H. SMITH,
JAMES F. LLOYD.

oc9 d3

Notice.

THE Ice firm of J. H. Monsch & Co. has this day dissolved by mutual consent, Addie Knapp retiring from the firm. All debts owing by the firm will be paid by H. J. Monsch, and all due them will be collected by the same.

H. J. MONSCH,
ADDIE KNAPP.

Oct. 1, 1870.

HAVING taken the sole Ice business heretofore of the firm of H. J. Monsch & Co., I am prepared to sell Ice wholesale and retail and fill all orders promptly. oc9 d6 H. J. MONSCH.

ROBERT BIGGS,
Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,
76 West Green st., Louisville, Ky.,

DEALER in Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe, Sheet and Pipe Lead, Gas and Coal Oil Fixtures, Brass Cocks and Valves, Iron Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, Gum Hose, &c.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—A DARK-BROWN MULE—14 hands high, 9 years old, gray on the forehead. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to the stable of Citizens' Passenger Railway Co., Thirteenth and Main streets. oc9 d2*

STRAYED—A PALE RED COW—Medium size, about 9 or 10 years old. $5 reward will be paid for her return to 486 Rowan street. oc8 d2*

STRAYED—DARK-BROWN MULE—9 years old, 14 hands high, from the stable of Citizens' Passenger Railway Co., 13th and Main sts. oc8 d2*

FOUND.

FOUND—BOX—Picked up on Broadway, on the afternoon of Oct. 8, a paper box. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. Call on SMITH BROTHERS, Undertakers, corner Seventh and Jefferson.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA - HOUSE.
First appearance of
Miss Louisa Moore and Mr. Charles Wyndham,
From Wallack's Theater, New York, supported by a combination of selected artists.

ON Monday evening, Oct. 10, 1870, the grand military drama of the
LANCERS.
In rehearsal "Ours" and the "Two Roses."
Matinee on Saturday.

Masonic Temple
Oct. 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.
THE GREAT
EMERSON MINSTRELS,
Largest and best Company in existence, under the personal supervision of the world-renowned Song and DanceMan and Comedian
BILLY EMERSON.
Admission—Dress Circle 50c; Parquette 75c.
Tickets for sale at Warner's, 8 Masonic Temple block, and at Tripp's Music Store, Main street, where seats can be secured without extra charge.
Matinee Saturday afternoon, Oct. 15, at 2 o'clock.
oc9 d6

GRAND BALL
TO BE GIVEN
Monday Evening, Oct. 10, 1870,
—AT—
Odd Fellows' Hall,
Under the auspices of the Jefferson Club.

Woodland Garden!
EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON
GRAND SACRED CONCERT
BY THE
Great Western Star Band!
BERNARD STRUBE............Proprietor.
my15 Sutf

OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT
SACRED CONCERT,
GIVEN BY
Philharmonic Orchestra.
The best of Lager Beer, pure Wines, fine Eatables, and Havana Cigars, always on hand.
Persons wishing to spend a Sunday afternoon well should not forget to visit the Lion Garden.
ap8 Sa&Sutf ANTON EHRET, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. G. McNETT & CO.

ON MONDAY MORNING, Oct 10, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, No. 140 Jefferson street, will sell a large and general assortment of new and second hand household furniture, viz: bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, cherry and walnut wardrobes, mahogany and other dining tables, chairs, carpets, spring and other mattresses, cook stoves, ranges, &c. Terms cash.
oc9 d2 J. G. McNETT, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,
At Branch House, Nos. 56 and 58 Seventh st.
Collision Goods and Marshal's Sale of Furniture
AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 11, will be sold sugars, molasses, soaps, indigo, cheese, candles, fish, potatoes, sardines, ironstone china, pitchers, bowls, goblets, glassware, &c., damaged by collision. Also, by order of Marshal L. C. Court, elegant lot of furniture and other goods. Also parlor sets, chamber furniture, and 50 sets chairs.
oc9 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Poplins, Alpacas, Lusters, Ginghams, Plaids, Linseys, Jeans, Ticking, Canton and All-wool Flannels, Shawls, Large and Small Blankets, Underwear and Hosiery, 400 Lots Assorted Desirable Clothing.
AT AUCTION
ON TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, opposite Louisville Hotel.
S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.
H. B. HENRY, Auctioneer. oc9

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
750 Cases Assorted Boots and Shoes, and 200 Gross Laces,
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 12, at 10 o'clock. New goods. Round and flat laces.
S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.
H. B. HENRY, Auctioneer. oc9

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

TUESDAY, Oct. 11, at 10 A. M., 250 cases boots, shoes, and brogans, embracing many very desirable goods.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 12 and 13, at 9½ A. M., large sales of staple and fancy dry goods, notions, carpets, clothing, hats, &c.

FRIDAY, Oct. 14, at 10 A. M., special sale of 250 cases boots and shoes, including many fine goods in store and in transit.
Terms cash.
oc9 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

At Auction.

A STOCK of good Groceries, together with fixtures, will be sold on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the store of James Collings, dec'd, No. 49 East Market street, consisting of sugars, coffees, teas, mackerel, clear sides, sugar-cured hams, O. K. tierce and keg lard. oc9 d4

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.
Desirable Building Sites on Lexington and Brownsboro avenues, bet. Southall and William streets,
AT AUCTION.
ON THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1870, at 3 P. M., we will sell, on the premises, situated as above, 400 feet of beautiful ground. The lots have been subdivided in 50 by 200.
Terms at sale. Sale peremptory.
CHAS. D. POPE.
PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers. oc8

Large Credit Sale of West-End Building Lots, in Richardson's Sub-division,
AT AUCTION,
Monday, Oct. 10, at 3½ o'clock,
51 Choice Lots, on Jefferson and Grayson streets, west of Twenty-third st. This portion of the city is improving very rapidly. The lots are easy of access by Walnut and Market-street railways.
No reserve—every lot to be sold. Only one-fourth cash required down; remainder in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest and lien.
Plats ready for distribution.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
oc2 d2&oc5 Su Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.
Administrator's Sale of Stone-Mason's Stock, Tools, Implements, Furniture, Horse, Buggy, Dray, Harness, Buildings, Lease, &c., by order of T. S. Rorbards, Administrator of the Estate of Hugh Parks, deceased,
AT AUCTION,
ON MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, situated on the north side of Broadway, near the Bardstown turnpike, the lease and improvements, together with the stock on hand, implements, horse, buggy, dray, harness, furniture, &c. Sale by order of T. S. Rorbards, Public Administrator. Terms cash.
C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, Fo... &c., will be inserted at transient rates o... CENTS per line for each insertion. No... ment less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A WOMAN—To go a few m... country, to do cooking, washing a... for a family. Good wages will be given at N... if competent and willing, by the w... colored boy from 12 to 15 years old. App... this office to C. S. T.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT to find pe... able help. HELP to find situat... their capacity without loss of time. For... of any possible kind, go to the EMPL... PLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Green and... sts. Hundreds hired weekly. No... out help or work.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESIRABLE H... of moderate size, suitable for a small... (no children), either furnished or unfurnish... having all the modern improvements, and... within 10 minutes' walk of postoffice. Ad... D. N., Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—TO BOSS CARPENTERS—A... tion by a man who has partly learned th... —instruction at bench and house-work the... ject, and to learn more. Can furnish tools... sary. Address POWELL, 234 Market str... First and Second.

WANTED—SITUATION—By an exp... book-keeper, in a wholesale or retail... The very best references given. Address A... of Room 8, Hamilton Building, corner... Sixth streets.

WANTED—TO FORM A PARTNERSH... an active business man, possessing f... to $2,000 cash capital, to open a profitab... Address E. L., this office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS TEAC... regular graduate who has had c... experience. Address M. E. C., Cou... office.

WANTED—100 MEN and 20 TEAMS... connection line of R. R. at Loui... on the work. M. J. McNAMARA, Co... oc9 d4*

WANTED—LADY CLERK—To g... Ky.—one who understands sel... Mrs. WORK's, 291 West Market.

WANTED—BOARDERS—2 gentlem... py nice rooms at 160 West Walnut st...

WANTED—TO RENT—2 or 3 rooms... tral Market, or a small cottage some... Walnut street. Address C. J. P., this offic...

WANTED—A TINNER—A good wor... find a good job by applying to BOE... 104 Fifth st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL—For g... work (German or American prefe... Fourth street.

WANTED—NURSE—A competent... customed to the care of children;... German or colored preferred. Must... tionable references. Apply at 24 W... oc7 dtf

WANTED—By J. Leroy, Merchant... phis, Tenn., 2 coat and 2 pants... for frock coats $11, business coats $8 00,... $7, pants $2 25 to $4. For further particulars,... of J. VON BORRIES & CO. oc8 d5*

WANTED—SITUATION—A lady, who is com... petent to teach the English branches, desires a... situation as a governess. Best of references given. Address S. S., 230 Twelfth street, near Walnut, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A GOOD PRESCRIPTION CLERK—Well recommended, speaking both the English and German languages. Address K. K., Seventh and Broadway, city. oc8 d4*

WANTED—ROOM—In a private family, a furnished room, with or without board, by a young lady. References exchanged. Address "Lady," Postoffice. oc8 d5*

WANTED—LADIES—Five ladies to engage in a light and profitable business. Apply without delay to Miss D. WARTH, No. 116 Fourth street, up stairs. se21 d1taw1m, Wed3m

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A small, neat house, in perfect repair, and in a pleasant grove, healthy locality, with all necessary out-buildings, such as stables, &c., within 10, 15, or 20 miles of Louisville, on the railroad to Lexington, with 30, 30, or 40 acres, well fenced in, and good pastures thereon. Address by letter, stating price and terms of payment, R. S. P., Louisville Hotel. oc8 d6

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—A smart, energetic business man, with a capital of from $500 to $1,000, to take an active interest in a lucrative and highly respectable business, and temporarily manage the establishment while the principal is in New Orleans founding a branch house. The best of references given and required. None but those answering the above description need apply. Address K. L., this office. oc8 d3

WANTED—CANVASSERS—Throughout the West for the "Life of Charles Dickens," 1 vol., 500 pages. Price $2. One agent took 38 subscriptions in a country village in one half day, without either canvasser's book or sample copy, only circular to show. Address MOSES WARREN, 80 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. oc8 d7

WANTED—AGENTS AND CANVASSERS—Great Inducements. Come yourself, or address, with stamp, 111 3d st., Louisville, Ky. oc1 d1m&Su

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—On or before January 1, $3,100 cash will buy one of the nicest, cosiest brick cottages of 5 rooms, gas and water, in the city, located in a No. 1 neighborhood. Call on BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Real Estate Agents, Market, bet. Seventh and Eighth. oc8 d1*

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOT—An elegant building lot, 30x190¼, on Congress street, situated on north side Jefferson st., bet 20th and 21st. For particulars apply to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st. oc8 d3*

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, BUILDING LOTS, SUBURBAN PROPERTY, FARMS, &c.—For a full description, see our Real Estate Circular for October, 1870, which will be sent free by mail to any address, or can be procured at the County Court Clerk's office, Bradley & Gilbert's, W. Scott Glore's, or at our office. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market street. oc8 d4

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A two-story brick house of 9 rooms, gas, water, and everything in good order. Lot 26 by 138 and alley, on Twelfth st., No. 327, between Magazine and Broadway. Terms—½ cash; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest, or would take a small house or lot for the back payments. Inquire at 419, corner Eleventh and Broadway, or of Buckel & Shaffer, 266 Market st., bet. Seventh and Eighth. oct Tu,F&Sa6*

FOR SALE—MY ENTIRE STOCK—Of carriages and buggies at 15 to 25 per cent. less than cost on account of rebuilding. J. McQUILLAN, 99 Third st., bet. Market and Jefferson. oc8 d3

FOR SALE—A BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT—161 feet by 37½ feet front, on Madison street, bet. Fifteenth and Sixteenth, No. 336, will be sold cheap. CHAS. A. WILSON. oc8 d1*

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—New and elegantly fitted up, in a flourishing city in Indiana; will be sold for $3,500. A rare opportunity for engaging in business; satisfactory reasons for selling. WILSON & CO., 136 Walnut st., Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—At Owensboro, Ky.—I wish to sell one-half or the whole of my large, new, four-story brick STEMMERY, situated in the city wharf, on the bank of the Ohio river, in the above city. The building is 75 by 90 feet, and has all the fixtures and modern arrangements for the tobacco stemming business, and I would sell one-half or the whole, or would take in a partner in the next season's business. The present prospect for a very large and fine crop will no doubt induce capitalists to invest in stripe. Refer to S. J. Usher, Wm. Gill & Co., Louisville, or to Dunlop, Bobs, Dunlop, and Ray & Co., Louisville, or to the undersigned, at Owensboro, Ky. FRANK L. HALL.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 38 ACRES—Comfortable improvements, good orchard and vineyard, in Oldham county, near the ... and Short Line railroad. ... Jefferson st.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—The family residence of Mrs. C. Q. Armstrong, at the southeast corner of Walnut and East sts., is for rent for a term of years. Apply to Mrs. Armstrong, on the premises, or R. S. Waggener, 59 Walnut.

FOR RENT—2 GOOD ROOMS—At No. 91 Walnut street, between Third and Fourth, Nicholas' Block.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A desirable room on our third floor. J. H. HUBER, Cashier. oc8 dtf

FOR RENT—HALL No. 6 in Weisiger Block, formerly occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association; one smaller room by it, and two other rooms on second floor. Apply to J. M. BOGGS, Ag't, Weisiger Hall. oc8 d3

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—Nine rooms and finished attic, modern improvements, gas, water, &c., on Chestnut, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. Inquire at No. 571 West Chestnut. oc8 d1

FOR RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS—With power suitable for a small business. Apply to FELTON & WILLIAMSON, 63 Market street, between Second and Third. oc8 d4*

FOR RENT—A ROOM—In the second story of the large building southeast corner Third and Market, suitably located for an office. Apply to HART & MAPOTHER, 119 and 130 W. Main st. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—FIRST-STREET STORE-HOUSE—A four-story brick store-house on west side of First street, between Main and river, nearly opposite Galt House. Apply to J. ESTEN COOK, 114 West Main street. oc8 dtf

FOR RENT OR LEASE—A VERY HANDSOME AND DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE—3½ miles from the city limits, on the Brownsboro road, including 30 acres of land, with one orchard of desirable fruit, fine garden, &c. Possession given immediately. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to MILDRED A. THOMPSON, Fourth and Second streets. oc8 d5

FOR RENT—TWO STORY HOUSE—On Chestnut street. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main street.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—In a quiet and pleasant locality, 312 Jefferson street, north side, one door below Ninth. Board can be had if desired. oc8 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A dwelling-house containing 9 rooms and bath-room, in a good neighborhood. Gas and water. Apply to THOS. C. TIMBERLAKE, room No. 2 Merchants' Bank building.

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSES—Those two desirable business houses, Nos. 64 and 67 East Market street, between First and Brook. There is dwelling room over one, and the other could be arranged for family rooms if desired. Call upon Hays & Bell, adjoining, or at MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.'S, 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. oc8 dtf

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A new three-story brick residence, on Walnut street, between First and Second. J. N. WEST, Agent, corner Third and Main streets.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Containing 10 rooms; large yard; No. 733 Market st., bet. 18th and 19th. Apply to S. C. LEVI, or at 103 Main street, bet. 2d and 3d.

FOR RENT—2 GOOD ROOMS—On Main st., between Fourth and Fifth. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main st.

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICES AND VAULT—In Johnson's iron-front building, No. 120 south side Main, just above Fourth street, also the office above, in third story. These offices are the best in Louisville, with water closet and necessary wash-stand, and are all in complete order. For terms apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main street.

LOST.

LOST—BREAST-PIN—Somewhere either on the Portland avenue car or on Thirteenth, ... Chestnut to Ninth, on Wednesday, ... The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Mrs. ... Ninth and Chestnut sts.

LOST—A TAN-COLORED SETTER SLUT—White on the breast and tail clipped. A suitable reward will be paid for her return to T. B. DUNCAN, corner Third and Kentucky streets.

LOST—PART OF A GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTON—With letter B set in hair. The finder will be rewarded upon leaving it at the law office of Boone & Boone, 300 Jefferson street, near Sixth.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—PRIVATE—Two gentlemen, or a ... and wife, can get board with a private family. No other boarders. Rooms ... nicely furnished. For particulars address ... care Courier-Journal office.

BOARDING—One or two nice unfurnished rooms with board for gentleman and wife in a private family. 348 ...